The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,592 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1886.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	29th Jan.
M VERONA	3116	500	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
L CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	12th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	19th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	26th "
M SIAM	3041	500		5th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3535	600	T. J. Alderton	12th "
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "
M AUSTRALIA	3864	600	E. Ashdown	2nd April.
L PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th "
— ASSAM	3438	500	W. J. Nantes	16th "
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	23rd "
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "
L HYDASPES	3284	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
— GWALIOR	2733	500	P. Harris	14th "
L SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
			TUESDAY	
M CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked, M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London and Marseilles change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	1886.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. scrivener	19th "
SURAT	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	5th March.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	19th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, January 25, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.
FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURES.

PASSENGERS can now be BOOKED to MARSEILLES by any of the following steamers:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.
* 5th Feb.	"VERONA"	3116	600
19th "	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 5th Mar.	"SIAM"	3041	500
19th "	"NIZAM"	2726	500
* 2nd April	"AUSTRALIA"	3864	600
16th "	"ASSAM"	3438	500
* 30th "	"MALWA"	2959	500
14th May	"GWALIOR"	2733	500
* 28th "	"CATHAY"	2983	500

The steamers marked * proceed direct to Marseilles; passengers by the others change vessels at Suez.

Through tickets from Bombay to London via Marseilles, including the railway fare from Marseilles to London, are issued:—

First Class	Rs. 680.
Second Class	" 370.

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 330, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 30, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 33⅓ per cent. is allowed. Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,000	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	2nd Feb.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Mar.
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	3rd April.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	16th "
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	3rd May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1886
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4,200	600	31st Jan.

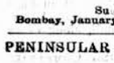
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 70, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Jan. 16th, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

BELGRAVIA FOR LIVERPOOL,
SAILING 6TH MARCH.



THE attention of Passengers is invited to this fine steamer of 5000 and 1700 Horse Power, the largest on the Indian run.

She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has splendid accommodation for first class passengers only. She is furnished with ample bath rooms, punkahs, &c., and the refrigerating room ensures a full supply of Ice, Fresh Meats, and Milk throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

Capts. Tons. H.P.

S.S. RYDAL HALL Buck ...2700 450 on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL Verrill. 27 0 450 on or about 28th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,

NIGHT-GLASSES,

of extraordinary power and large fields

BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.

A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on TUESDAY, 26th January, on arrival of outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th January, 1886. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
*CLAN MURRAY	2,200	E. Worfolk	23rd Jan.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN FORBES	2,450	J. A. Guard	6th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Comdr.	About 1886
CLAN OGILVIE	2,450	G. Nelson	5th Feb.

* This steamer carries second-class passengers only.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

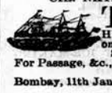
The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of Passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1886.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION,



THE well-known and fast sailing s. s. COLOMBO, Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on the 20th February next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Bombay, 11th January 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.

Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 54 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.

Price per piece of 50 to 54 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Agents to the sole Proprietors:

TREACHER AND Co, Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S

Entirely new stock Travelling Rugs and Mauds imported direct.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.
Warranted all pure Wool in the most popular and fashionable Clan favours.
Rs. 28-8 each, cash.

ALL WOOL MAUDS.
In a variety of Scotch mixtures.
From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 28-8 each, cash.

ALL WOOL RUGS.
A Choice Assortment of Fancy Patterns, very suitable for Railway Travelling, Shikarry, District use, &c., &c.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 each, cash.

THE NEW HIGHLAND WRAPS.
Pure Scotch Wool, in Fancy Checks,
Rs. 20 each nett.

THE "SANDRINGHAM" CARRIAGE WRAPS.
Beautifully Soft and Warm; all Wool, Fancy Tartan patterns,
Rs. 28-8 each, cash.

WASHING COTTON DUST WRAPS.
In neat and pretty fancy stripes.
From Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3-8 each, cash.

TURKISH TOWELS AND BLANKETS.

White Turkish Toilet Towels	... 22 by 44 in.	Rs. 11 doz.
Superior do.	do. ... 23 by 44 in.	" 14 "
Extra Quality	do. ... 23 by 44 in.	" 20 "
Plain Brown Linen	do. ... 21 by 48 in.	" 16 "
Brown Linen Striped	do. ... 20 by 44 in.	" 15 "
White Turkish Bath	do. ... 41 by 57 in.	" 27 "
Brown Linen	do. ... 26 by 61 in.	" 33 "

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.
Size 48 by 80 inches.

"These Blankets afford a great luxury after the Bath; by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size, the person is dried without a chance of feeling chilled."

Price per pair Rs. 8, cash.

RAIN UMBRELLAS. SUN UMBRELLAS.

HOSIERY.

HATS AND HELMETS. PUGGAREES.

GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

GLOVES. HANDKERCHIEFS.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA & POONA.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION,

AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.

City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 5th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c.

THIS invaluable medicine never fails to give immediate relief, and scarcely ever fails to cure any of the above disorders, if properly persevered with. Prepared only by

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BARTON and Co., have much pleasure to inform the GENERAL PUBLIC that they are now SELLING OFF the undermentioned Goods to CLEAR the STOCK, to facilitate STOCK-TAKING, at very low prices and much below the prices charged by other firms.

Albums.
Bon Bons.
Concertinas.
Card Cases.
Dolls, Dolls.
Gold Guards.
Hand-bags.
Inkstands.
Ladies' Companions.
Majolica Vases.
Musical Boxes.
Needle Cases.
Wall Brackets.
Electro-plated Ware.
Plush Goods.
Toys! Toys!! Toys!!!
Writing-Desks.
Whips.
Enamelled Ware.
Crockery Ware.

CRICKETING KIT.

Bats from Rs. 4 to 9.
Stumps, Rs. 5 per set.
Batting Gloves, Rs. 6 per pair.
Leg Guards, Rs. 6.
Balls, from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8.
Wicket-keeping Gauntlets Rs. 6-8 per pair.
Foot Balls (Rugby).

INSPECTION INVITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,

WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HIRE OF PIANOFORTES FROM RS. 15 TO RS. 30.

SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.

TUNING AND REPAIRS OF PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COGNACS & WHISKIES.

WHY PAY FOR BRANDS?

WE offer our own selected Spirits at the following rates, and invite comparison in qualities and prices with other well-known Shippers:—

COGNACS.

Cash. Rs.	as.		Credit Rs.	as.
21	0	Alexandre & Co., "A GOOD PEG BRANDY"	22	0
20	0	Jules Lennox do.	21	0
16	0	Lagrange & Co. "TROIS COQS"	17	0
		(Our own selection.)		
26	10	Yellow Capsule "A SUPERIOR PEG BRANDY" *	28	0
29	8	Blue Capsule "SOFT OLD PALE" **	31	0
33	5	Green Capsule "VERY SOFT OLD PALE" ***	35	0
37	0	White Capsule "VERY CHOICE" ****	39	0
46	8	Black Capsule "RARE OLD CLUB," 20 years old	49	0
		SCOTCH WHISKY.		
0	0	Caledonia Blend	21	0
1	0	Breadalbane Highland Whisky	22	0
3	12	Fine Highland Malt "OUR OWN"	25	0
5	12	Superior old Blend "	27	0

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT IMPORTERS.
PROFESSIONAL TASTERS AND EXPERTS.
MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.
N.B.—SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine, and a good hill climber.

For cash with order	Rs. 300.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44	Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order	Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12	Rs. 300.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order	Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments	Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		Cases. Per case. 1 doz. qts.	2 doz. pts.
	BORDEAUX.—RED.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Château Lafite	After	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton	Dinner	38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan	Wines	34 0	36 0
Château Palmer		28 0	30 0
Château Larose	Dinner	25 0	27 0
St. Julien	Wines	22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast	17 0	19 0
Medoc	Wines.	15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
	BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
	BURGUNDY.—RED.		
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
	BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
	CHAMPAGNE.		
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		59 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		36 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserves" (Extra Sec.)		50 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	...
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...
	Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.		
	PORT.		
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich " " " *black* "		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity " " " *red* "		25 0	...
A good full Wine " " " *red* "		21 0	...
Spanish Port the best " " " *green* "		16 8	...
	SACRAMENTAL WINES.		
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		36 0	...
	Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.		

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

THE WELL-KNOWN CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

IS supplied to order, and, for the convenience of TRAVELLERS, from an extensive stock ready for immediate use.

Our TAILORING DEPARTMENT is under the superintendence of a FIRST-CLASS experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and we guarantee to supply CLOTHING of HIGH-CLASS STYLE, FIT, FINISH, &c.

ALL the SEASON'S NOVELTIES, specially selected by our Mr. ASQUITH, are now to hand. ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE respectfully invite applications for PATTERNS, which will be sent POST-FREE with ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LIST.

Reliable instructions for self-measurement, introduced by ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE enable them to conduct an extensive business throughout India by correspondence only. GENTLEMEN desirous of obtaining fashionable, suitable, and satisfactory CLOTHING can rely upon ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE'S "SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES" with every confidence.

N. B.—On all Orders exceeding Rs. 20 sent per V. P. P. a special discount is allowed of 10 per cent. as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE, GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHIERS, BOMBAY.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 25 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 5 per Share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1885, of Rs. 11-5-7 on the old Shares and Rs. 5-1-5 on the new Shares, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been declared and made payable on and after the 1st February, 1886, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 20th instant.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Secretaries, Managers & Agents.

Bombay, 16th January, 1886.

FOR SALE.

I—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers

NOTICE is hereby given that the LOCAL FUND and PROVINCIAL TOLL BARS and the FERRY FARMS of the Nasik Collectorate for the year 1886-87 (from 1st April, 1886 to 31st March, 1887) will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION by the undersigned at 12 o'clock, on the 15th February, 1886, in his office in the Wada called Peshwas Nawa Wada, at Nasik. The acceptance of the final bid is subject to the confirmation of the Collector. Any person wishing to bid at the auction should appear before the undersigned on the date and hour specified with a certificate signed by a competent Government Officer certifying the amount for which he is solvant. The conditions of the sales of the Tolls and Ferries will be read out at the time of the auction to the bidders and their signatures obtained to a memo, stating that they are understood securities to the full amount of the bid must be furnished by the bidder for each Toll and Ferry farm, when finally knocked down and 10 per cent. deposit will be required to be paid on the spot. Particulars regarding the sales can be obtained in the office of the undersigned, during office hours excepting Sundays and holidays.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Nasik, 21st January, 1886.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co's Branch Establishment East-street, Poona

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.—MR FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 26TH JANUARY,
H. J. BYRON'S COMEDY IN 3 ACTS ENTITLED,
OUR GIRLS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY 27TH JAN.
THIRD SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
The Amusing Comedietta
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
and the well-known Burlesque
AMY ROBSART.

Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Saturday the 27th February 1886 at 6 o'clock p. m.

JOHN S. ALSTON,
Hon. Secretary.

25th Jan. 1886.

OIL MILL FOR SALE.

ONE ROSE DOWNS and THOMPSON'S OIL MILL with crushing mill, steam kettle, and stones, with iron bed, hooks, valves &c., complete. Cylinder and Ram in perfect order, to work by hydraulic pressure. Apply to

GADDUM BYTHELL & Co.,
Bombay.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENTS DEBTORS BOMBAY.

In the matter of the estate and effects of HERACHAND LUCKMICHAND and LUCKMICHAND KHIMJI of Bombay, Hindoos, lately trading under the name, style and firm of HERACHAND LUCKMICHAND, Insolvents.

MANJI KARA and MANJI MULJI .....Petitioning Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant an application will be made to the Honorable the Commissioner of the above court for an order revoking the adjudication of the above-named Insolvents under Section 9 of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.—Dated this 25th day of January 1886.

BICKNELL & KANGA,
Insolvents' Attorneys.

FAST DYED KHAKI.

E. SPINNER & Co., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS, FOR
LEEMANN AND GATTY'S FAST DYED KHAKI,

HAVE received new and complete stock of the following materials, viz :—
DRILLS, in various qualities and shades.
COTTON SERGES, do. do.
WOOLLEN SERGES in Khaki, Blue and Chocolate.
SCARLET SERGES, for Officers and Privates.
TURBAN CLOTH, for Helmets and Native Puggrees.
LINEN CANVASS, for Havre-sacks, Tents, &c.
CORDS (Woollen and Cotton), very suitable for Riding Breeches,
LEG-BANDAGES, in Cotton.
LEG-BANDAGES (Woollen), in Khaki and Blue.
SEWING COTTON, in different numbers.
All the above material is warranted fast against Soap, Soda, Sun-light, Air and Perspiration.
Samples and Price-Current on application.

T. ROEDERER AND CO.'S GOLD TOP CHAMPAIGNE.

IS well-known for its purity, delicacy of flavour and full effervescence. Is strongly recommended, and will not fail to satisfy all consumers of beverage of this class.
Per dozen quarts, Rs. 57.
ALSO
CRYSTAL CHAMPAIGNE.
From the above manufacturers.
Never imported before.
Is of exceptional quality, purity, and boquet and is a real high class wine.
Per dozen quarts, Rs. 80.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABDOMINAL BELTS

For Wearing during and after Pregnancy.

		Rs.	A.
All Elastic, stout Thread, to draw on, No. 1		6	0
Do. do. do. No. 2		7	0
No. *a.* Double stout Cantils Lady's Belt, to lace at back		3	12
Do. *b.* do. do. long bands to draw on		3	12
Do. *c.* do. do. expanding back regulateu by buttons		4	0
Do. *d.* do. Satteens do. do.		4	8
Do. 1. do. do. Two braces to buckle in front to draw on		7	0
Do 2. do. do. do. do. lace band round belt		7	8
Do. 3. do. do. expanding back regulated by buttons to draw on		6	0
Do. 4. do. do. do. do. to lace		8	0
Do. 5*b*. do. do. do. front and side bands to buckle and draw up		8	0
Do. 5. Drab Satin, scarlet flannel front and side, to button in front		7	0
Do. 6. Best Moleskin, &c., as No. 3		8	8
Do. 6*a*. do. do. do. do. 4		9	8
Do. 7. White-thread elastic woven front to draw on		8	8
Do. 10. Pink Silk do. do. do. to lace		12	8
Do. 12. White Pearl Silk do. do. do.		15	0
Do. 13. New Improved Washable Belt, elastic, can be taken out		9	8
Do. 17. Plated siffening		7	8

☞ Telephone No. 39.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

ALWAYS ON HAND.
DIRECT FROM THE CHIEF PERFUMERS OF THE DAY.
The selection comprises—
BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.
DALMAHOY'S CURIOUS ESSENCE.
GREENSILL'S MONA BOUQUET.

FORGET-ME-NOT.	FRANGIPANNI.
JASMIN.	JOCKEY CLUB.
KISS-ME-QUICK.	MILLEFLEUR.
WHITE ROSE.	MOSS ROSE.
OPOPONAX.	YLANG YLANG.
CAPE JASMINE.	LAUGHING WATER.
SPRING VIOLETS.	SHAMROCK NOSEGAY.
RONDELETIA.	EDELWEISS.

GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE, all sizes.
THOMSON & TAYLOR'S LAVENDER WATER.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND
LACTOPEPTINE
For Indigestion and Dyspepsia.
Price, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
HOP BITTERS.
Cash, Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles .....Re. 0 14
Large Bottles .....Re. 1 8

TARASP WATER,

As. 14 per bottle. Rs. 9 per doz.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.

As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

TIDMAN'S SEA-SALT.

Per box of 7 lbs., As. 14.

AIR PILLOWS & CUSHIONS,

From Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 10.

SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS

And all other articles in this material.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Re. 1-4.

CHEAVIN'S RAPID FILTERS.

No.	000	00	0	1	2
Rs.	7-8	9-8	12-8	17-8	24-8
Capacity	½ gall.	1½ gall.	2½ galls.	3½ galls.	5 galls.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

Warranted free from any metallic or other substance likely to prove injurious to health.
Per tin, As. 10 and Re. 1.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

of all descriptions, Pure and Reliable.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE UNIVERSITY TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALFRED THEATRE,

OPPOSITE BOREE-BUNDER STATION.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, THE 26TH JAN.
AT 9. P. M.
MR. VOLPI AND HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the adjourned ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Corporation has been ADJOURNED to 22nd February 1886 at 3 o'clock.

WALLACE & CO.,
Managers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJEE KAVASJEE MODY has, contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to Mr. MANECKJEE NOWROJEE MISTRI. Any and all person or persons, having any claim in and to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, at our office, No. 27, Meadow street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same will be considered waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuages or tenements, bungalows, out-houses and trees standing thereon, situate lying and being on the south side of Bhoiwara road at Bandora in Salsette in the registration sub-district of Salsette district, Thanna in the zilla of Thanna containing by admeasurement 720 square yards or thereabouts assessed under survey No. 244 and bounded on the east south and west by the public road of said Bhoiwara and on the North by the ground formerly belonging to Dhunjeebhoy Engineer and now to Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Framjee Dorabjee Machi and now in the occupation of the said Sorabjee Kavasjee Mody.—Dated this 25th day of January 1886.

PESTONJEE AND RUSTIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRITNAJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their auction-room at 3 p. m. by order of Marwady Luckmichund Japooria, and on account and at the risk of Muckimlall Bhugrunlall,—

Ld—571-85—5 bales grey shirtings 11½ lb., No. 911.
" 631-6 out of 2½ cases white Jaconets, No. 19-39-59-79-99.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee, Achutbai, widow of Sirur Pranjeevandass Kunchordass, and on account, and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanabhoy Gunpatrao Dhairwan,

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or dwelling house, situate on the eastern side of Mahim Custom-road, and registered in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing 20 feet in breadth and 40 feet in length, and at nding in the name of the mortgagor, and possessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 70, and bounded on the east by the temple of 'Taikeshwar, on the west by the Mahim Custom road, on the north by a gully and the temple of Callianjee Shivjee, and on the south by the house of Damodher Ishwardass.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 50 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 2,000
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each " 1,
Do. 10 do. 500 do. " 1,
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

PIANOS { Intending Purchasers should see our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
PIANOS { With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
PIANOS { The largest and best Stock in India to select from.
PIANOS { By Collard and Collard, Kaps, Roe nisch, Gerard, Adams and others.
PIANOS { By all the best makers at lowest price for Cash.
PIANOS { By Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made to our special design, not obtainable elsewhere.
PIANOS { On the Hire purchase system by monthly payments of Rs. 25.
PIANOS { Sympathetic Grand Squares, Oblique Grand, Short Iron Grands, Full Grands.
PIANOS { A selection of Second-hand Instruments just returned from Hire, at exceedingly low prices.
PIANOS { The Iron Framed Pianette at Rs. 400 Unequalled.
PIANOS { Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS { Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
PIANOS { Illustrated Price Lists in detail sent free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says. "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St, London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS, Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

GRADUATES desiring to protest against the proposed University grace are requested to send their names and addresses to A. B., care of this office.

COME and SEE, our new and very cheap electro-plated ware, star glasses, white and gold egg-frames, butter pots, ice-pail very pretty and novel.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

H LEAVING BOMBAY TO-DAY.

NOTICE.—For sale at the Sheriff's Office at 12 noon, TO-MORROW, a BAY HORSE late the property of Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

WINES SPIRITS and ICES, of the best quality, only to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Boree Bunder, Ladies Own material made up. Charges moderate.

FOR SALE, French Exchange Calculator, from fcs 1·75 to fcs 1·99½ price Rs. 5. Apply to SHUNKER DAMOODHERJI at the French Bank.

STATIONERY CABINETS, of all sizes and description, at Moderate prices. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate street.

DOG-CART WANTED for a Pony 13·2 and a set of Harness new or good second-hand. WM. WATSON & Co., 2½, Apollo street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED—Yarn Dyed Fast Color Khakee Serge, 54 inch width at Rs. 2-4 per yard. Try at Y. A. LACKA, Wholesale Warehouse, Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

A LADY residing 3rd floor over Warsaw Hair-cutting Saloon, Church-gate street, Fort, would like to receive a couple of boarders. For further particulars apply at the premises.

TO LET, upper-storeyed BUNGALOW, No. 461, Grant Road, also No. 18 Chunam Kiln Lane, comfortable and very near tram and train. Apply to Kekabhoy Samsoodeen, 22, Parsee Bazar Fort.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings Iron Brass, Copper, Phosphor, Bronze Wood and Tin works also other works executed. Orders registered, M. M. MODY, & Co., Ld., Apollo street or Parell Works.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of securing an established business. The proprietor of a flourishing and lucrative business, Rs. 50,000 is desirous of disposing of it before leaving for foreign parts. Apply to D. D., care of this office.

SCOTCHMAN, married sober, with thorough knowledge of Phonography, Book-keeping, Accounts and Correspondence, well-acquainted with Counting-House Routine, desires Employment. First Class Testimonials. Terms which will be forwarded on demand. Please apply stating salary and nature of employment to D. care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.—Play the most exquisite music when sat upon.—CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade.

KIDD and SHADBOLTS "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta.

WANTED, an engagement with lady either as MAID or NURSE to children; the former preferred. —Apply to G. G., care of this Office.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms &c., suitable for the season, Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

EFGH WHISKY, the first shipment of this very superior old whisky has just arrived. Price Rs. 27 per dozen.—Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NOTICE—REACH CONDY SWIMMING BATH. Annual General Meeting at the Bath premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1886, at 7-30 a.m.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

LADY WORK TABLES.—A neat Ornament for a Drawing-room, and useful Companion. Makes a good Xmas Gift, Price, Rs. 20.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No. 35, Meadows-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chintz, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN CARDING MASTER, highest references for steadiness and ability required. Apply at the offices of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, in Elphinstone Circle.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY, a large shipment of choice Perfumes, Hair Lotions, Brilliantine, Soaps, Tooth-powders, &c., &c., just to hand. BAHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Shaping and Slotting Machines, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

GRUYERE CHEESE, 14 as. per lb.; CHEDDARCHEESE 13 as. per lb.; BACON, 12 as. per lb.—PEARSE Apollo-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary schings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Menin..is &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of the WEAVING, REELING, BALING, BUNDLING and ENGINE-HOUSE at the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.

Tenders will be received on or before TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1886, next, at one o'clock p. m, at the Office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Forms of Tender can be had on application to undersigned on payment of one rupee.

For further information, plan, &c., apply to Mr. BABAJEE GOPALL, Surveyor and Builder.

A deposit of Rs. 500 will have to be lodged with tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1886.

NEW SHIPMENTS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
BASS' by Read Bros.....	5	12
GUINNESS'S do.	5	12
PILSENER, "Früschoppen"	5	4
SPARKLING CIDER.....	6	8
NORFOLK DRY CIDER...	6	8
MINERVA SPRING WATER	4	0
LIME JUICE CORDIAL...	13	8

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 3rd February next at the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. for contract for the supply of different descriptions of soap as per schedule from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent, calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received on 3rd February next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a. m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay ..... Poona ..... Ahmednagar.. Mhow ..... Nussirabad .... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Hyderabad.... Deesa ..... Ahmedabad ..	Leather articles, Bamboo and Rattan articles, &c.	under Schedule No. 5
	Cattle Equipments and Dead stock	Do. No. 8

Tenders for the supply of Mule and Bullock Equipments under the above schedules, required for the various stations, except Bombay and for the stations subordinate to them, will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Poona, Mhow, and Karachi, as shown below. The new musters of these equipments, according to which the supplies will be received from contractors, can be seen at each of the Depot Transport Offices at the three stations. Tenders for the supplies required by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, will be received by him.

At Poona	For Poona..... Ahmednagar.. Mhow ..... Nussirabad .... Neemuch..... Ahmedabad ... Deesa ..... Karachi. Hyderabad.	An1 their Subordinate Stations.
At Mhow		Do. do. do.
At Karachi..		

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per. cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Dec. 1885.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Horke, London.

pecially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safer medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It restores the animal glues which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution is greatly strengthened, and general health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever orbrobie co dition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

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A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' team-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND £200,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTIO OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

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ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Wilson Philological Lecture, University Library, at 5-15 p.m.
Band of the R. Y. Regt., at Colaba, 5 p.m.
Band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder, at 5-15 p.m.
Alfred Theatre, Mr. Volpi's performing animals, at 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Our Girls," at 9 p.m.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—
Straits of Gibraltar (S), for Quilon.

FAIR.—The annual Karelwady fair will be held this day, and will continue for three successive days.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s Clan Ogilvie entered the dock on Sunday, and the s s Brynglas yesterday.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the R. Y. Regiment at Colaba this evening at 5 p.m. :—

March	"My voice is near"	A. Hick.
Overture	Charles VI.	Halavy.
Valse	The Muriel	A. J. H.
Selection from	Cne Jone	Petrella.
Song	Clasping Hands	Griffin.
Valse	La Reine de pres	C. Lowthian.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening at 5-45 p. m. :—

Overture	Il Conte D'Esso	Meyerbeer.
Grand Selection	Princess Ida	A. Sullivan.
Valse	Mikado	Bucalossi.
Pavana	Conti	Vasseur.
Quadrille	Lights of London	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SIGNOR VOLPI'S TROUPE.—Another performance will be given by Signor Volpi's Troupe of trained animals at the Alfred Theatre this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s s Kashgar will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BYE LAWS.—Luximon Ramjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of bringing meat from Coorla into the city of Bombay, not slaughtered at the municipal slaughter houses at Bandora, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner. He was fined Rs. 5.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a Mahomedan woman named Marium, aged 40 years. On the 15th instant, while passing along the Jail Road, she was accidentally knocked down by a labour-cart drawn by bullocks, and sustained serious injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Maneckjee Sorabjee Wacha Gaudy, residing at Mody-Khana, has reported to the police that on Saturday last he visited his premises at Malabar Hill, Nepean Searoad, when he discovered that some one had entered the house through a window and stolen from a cupboard and sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 150. It appears the complainant kept no servant in charge of the premises.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN.—The Bateis, named Maranaval, arrived in the harbour on Sunday from Kurrachee, with 27 Arabs belonging to a bugla called Fathel Khair, which was wrecked nine days ago on a sandy bank. They were picked up on a reef. Nineteen more of the crew of the wrecked vessel, who had to be left behind, are expected to arrive here shortly on board another bugla. The 27 men have been sent to the Port Officer, at the Sailors' Home.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Francis Matheas, a servant of a gentleman residing at the Adelphi Hotel, Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of uttering currency notes for Rs. 170, the property of Mr. Arthur R. Warwisa, a resident in the same hotel. The complainant, on Saturday last, found that his cash-box had been tampered with, and on examining it missed the currency notes, and reported the matter to inspector Hauk, who upon enquiry traced the notes to the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EXPERT THIEF.—Maiadoo Esoo was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with stealing a turban. The accused had managed to get into the house of a Hindoo merchant in the Native Town and get out again with a large gold-bordered turban early on Saturday. He was found in the house at 9 o'clock by a Hindoo, who caught him in the act of secreting himself. The thief was made over to a sepoy and he then confessed stealing the turban in the morning. In answer to the magistrate, the prisoner said he had been at Suakun and had returned a few days ago; he had no work, and no place to live in. His worship, in sentencing him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, said he was an expert thief, but this was his first offence.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Constable Eliot charged Hurry Jairam and Govind Esoo, coachmen, before Mr. Ryan yesterday, with driving furiously on the Carnac Road. The police officer stated that, while doing duty at the Free Church on Sunday evening he noticed the accused coming from the direction of Dhobie Talao at a very swift pace. Their carriages were abreast and though he called out to them to stop they paid no attention to him and appeared to be racing. They had gone the whole length of the street driving furiously, before the first accused was arrested, and his companion was stopped on the Carnac Bridge. The accused stated in defence that their horse had taken frright at each other, but this Worship refused to accept their pleas, and fined them Rs. 10 each.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Morgue, Cammatcepoora, on view of the body of Govind Narayen Laie, aged 50 years, a clerk in the service of a Hindoo temple at Pertabgurh. He came to Bombay on the 21st instant, and left for Thana the following day to attend the Judge's Court, whence he returned on Sunday at 2 p. m. and alighted at Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway. While attempting, to cross the line he was knocked down and run over by the down Raichore mail train, which passed through the station without stopping. He sustained a fracture to his left leg and other internal injuries, and died on his way to the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN INCORRIGLE YOUTH.—Amed Hoosein, a Mahomedan boy, about 8 years of age, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with stealing a waistcoat and Rs. 5 in silver. He was, it appeared, in the habit of being allowed in a Musselman's house as he was much liked by the women. One day as he was going away he took from the room a waistcoat with some money in it. A report was made to the police by the owner of the loss of his clothes and money and his suspicions of the accused, and they were looking for him. A railway policeman arrested him on the Byculla Railway Station. The large waistcoat on the boy and his pocketful of money had attracted the shrewd policeman, and he took him into custody. His worship called for the parents of the accused, who was the height of the rails in the prisoner's dock, and who was amusing himself with measuring the rails with a piece of string. An uncle of the accused stated his nephew was very unruly and would not remain at school nor do any other work. His worship made the accused over to his uncle, who promised to look after him better in future, with a warning that if he was before the court again he would be sent to the Reformatory.

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY."—We have to thank the publishers for a copy of the eleventh edition (1886) of this interesting, instructive, and useful publication. As usual the present edition is beautifully got-up. The work is replete with information local and general, historical and statistical, arranged together in an easily intelligible method, so as to render it a really attractive book of reference to local residents, a pleasing guide to sojourners, and a handy directory to residents abroad having anything to do with this, the leading city of British India. The price, Rs. 5, is certainly not much, seeing the extent of varied and accurate stock of information contained in it. We have no hesitation in saying that the present edition of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is, all in all, calculated to maintain the high reputation which the useful work has enjoyed, as being unmatched of its kind, ever since its first start under the auspices of Mr. J. M. Maclean, so that it cannot fail to be a good companion to every inhabitant of Bombay or visitor to the place, who may buy it.—*Bombay Chronicle.*

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

THE adjourned annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at their registered office in Elphinstone Circle, Mr. H. A. Richardson, chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

It was proposed by Mr. W. R. Macdonell, and seconded by Mr. J. Hewett, that Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer Gamadia be elected a director.

Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Dadysett drew the chairman's attention to clause 86 of the Articles of Association, observing that under that clause a fresh meeting ought to be convened for the purpose of proceeding with the election.

The Chairman said it was part of the business of the last meeting to elect directors, and he had taken legal opinion which showed that the election could be made.

Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, who came in at this moment, moved an amendment for an adjournment of the meeting.

After a short consultation, Mr Macdonell withdrew his proposition with the chairman's permission, and Mr. Shroff's motion for an adjournment, which had been seconded by Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Mehta, was carried nem con. The meeting was then adjourned till Monday the 22nd February.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

THE following is the statement made by Shahapur, witness No I, before the Forest Commission, at Kalyan, on 22nd January :—

Balkrishna Lakshman Pattekar, aged 45, of the Parbhu caste, cultivator and money-lender at Shahapur, made the following statement before the Forest Commission at Kalyan on June 22 :—I practise as a Muktyar, and I am a nominated member and Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board. I am Secretary of the Forest Branch Sabha at Shahapur. The Sabha was started three years ago, that is, in December 1882. We have raised about Rs. 2700 by subscription. I hold suti lands in six villages, measuring 150 acres of Warkas, and 51 acres of Kharif. I pay about Rs. 225 as assessment ; of the six villages one is a forest village. It is called Sajivli. Inhabitants of about six or seven villages resort to the forests of Sajivli. They take Khair wood for ploughs. Formerly there was a thick growth of khair in the jungle, but it was cut away to supply wood for Railway fencing. The cutting of Khair and other wood was carried on also in several other villages. There are about thirty villages in the Taluka, having large forests. Inhabitants of twenty five to thirty villages resort to the forest of Kudshed. These people would be seriously inconvenienced if prohibited from resorting to this forest. We do not complain if the people of other villages resort to our forest, because they have been in the habit of doing so from time immemorial. We similarly ressort to other villages, such as Mahuli, Kangaon, &c., for things which we cannot obtain from our forests. If the inhabitants of villages, who have not been in the habit of resorting to our forest, were compelled to do so by being deprived of their forest area, we would not object. There are a few trees on my "malki warkas." They have remained in the same condition since the survey. In some places the teak has increased at the expense of other trees. The "tahal" obtainable from my "warkas" is insufficient for my "kharif" cultivation. The reason of this is that the teak trees crowd out the other trees and prevent the growth of grass, and we are not allowed to lop the teak. If I had four acres of "warkas" to one acre of rice, and were allowed to lop the teak, I would not have to go to the Gurcharan for Rab. I supplement my Rab supply at present by resorting to Gurcharan according to "vahivat." We have separate pieces of Shindad in the Gurcharan, the "vahivat" of which goes with their corresponding Kharif plots. Shahapur was surveyed and settled in 1864-65. We did not know at the time that our Shindad lands were included in the Gurcharan. We came to know this two years afterwards, when a man was fined for unauthorized cultivation in it. I did not personally show the boundaries of my Shindad to the measurers, at the time of their survey. Complaints were, however, made afterwards, which were finally disposed of by an order from the Collector (No. 38 of 25th January 1870). This order virtually allowed the ryots to use their Shindad lands. We had not been interfered with in lands in accordance with this order ever since. Some of the Shindad lands have now been included under protected forests, and a few under reserved forests ; but our "vahivat" has not been interfered with. The villagers of Charpoli paid to Government Rs. 14 about twenty years ago to meet the expenses of marking off the Shindad lands ; but the lands have yet remained unmarked, and the money has not been paid back. Thakurs and Katkaris live in all the six villages in which I hold lands. There are about 15 houses of Thakurs, three of Katkaris in Sajivli. Four or five of the Thakurs hold lands, the rest either cultivate on annual leases, or work as agricultural labourers. One Katkari holds a small plot of land. The wild tribes obtain employment in agricultural operations for four months in the year. When so employed, they earn from two to three annas for males and two to two and a half annas for females. At other times they take firewood from the jungles of Sajivli and Pachivri, to Shahapur, Kharel and Sarsambi. They also fetch grasses and other minor produce. A head load of firewood is sold for 1½ to 2 annas. It has to be carried 6 to 8 miles from the jungle. One trip generally takes two days. A good head load weighs thirty to fourty pounds. Formerly the wood sold in the bazar was invariably to the people of the Taluka, but latterly Government having allowed them the special indulgence, they sold to the dealers at a little higher rate. The dealers exported the wood thus brought to Bombay by rail. They have very often ceased to purchase the wood from the Thakurs, because some green wood found in their possession was attachedby the Forest Department. Thakurs work honestly, but they are not up to hard work. No reliance can be placed on them. They are also addicted to drinking, but liquor has become dear and the less they get, less work they do. To make a Katkari work well, he requires liquor from a bottle to a bottle and a half of 25 U. P.

Rao Saheb Jagaram Vishvanath Gadkari, aged 31, caste Parbhu, Mamlatdar of Taluka Murbad, said :—I have served as Mamlatdar of Murbad for 2 years. At the survey, I believe all the warkas land in people's vahivat was marked off and entered in their names. I mean by "warkas," land cultivated for hill grains. There have been complaints that Shindad lands in people's vahivat were not entered in the occupant's names at the survey, but were included in the gurcharan numbers. I don't know how such complaints were disposed of. In 1863 a circular was issued by the Collector, No. 36, of 7th November 1863, declaring that the forests were to be demarcated, but that pending such demarcation, cultivators, and their subtenants should be allowed to lop firewood for domestic use, but not for sale of certain trees, enumerated in a list attached to the circular, from the jungles. On the 21st February 1867, a circular was issued by the Collector, No. 42, regulating the cutting, of "tahal" in village forests and gurcharan lands. The effect of this circular is to allow the people to cut *tahal* off all but 7 reserved trees in Gurcharan, and also in village forests where demarcation has taken place. But by this circular, the people were allowed to lop ain trees, which are included in the list of reserved trees, provided they are not fit for building purposes. I don't understand that the reservation of the seven trees mentioned in the circular extends to the Gurcharan lands. From warkas lands people take three successive crops, and allow 2 or 3 years fallow. I am not aware of any orders having been issued with regard to trees in occupied lands at the time of the survey. I understand that the people have not at present any rights to all trees in their holdings, except teak, black-wood and sandal-wood. This point has been decided by Government Resolution, No. 6441 of 30th August 1883, Revenue Department. In the village Registers of Mal, Shivli, and Khed, the trees in the Sueras opposite the gurcharan lands that certain mango and Mhowra trees are owned by individuals that is to say, the word "malki" is used and below that the No. of each kind of trees is specified. The word "malki" was erased by red ink lines in these cases under authority of the Collector's Murbad, onward No. 55 of 1882. I will refer to my records about this. One Jaffer Lotan of Murbad applied for permission to cut 2 mango trees in his vahivat in gurcharan land. These trees were entered in the tree-list of 1862-63, in one Dadu Miya's name, and were included in the trees entered as Malki against the gurcharan land in the village Register. The matter was referred to the Collector, who held that no one had any individual rights to trees in government waste lands. That the entry of such trees in ryot's names in form No. 1 was incorrect, and that consequently such entries should be struck out, and the cancellations attested by the Mamlatdar. The entries in the Register regarding trees were made from the trees-list prepared in 1862-63. I presume this was the case. The tree list was prepared under my authority. I don't at present know, whether the list was sanctioned or confirmed by superior authority. I don't think that the cancellation was notified to the people concerned. I consider it desirable that Government should get rid of all rights to get trees in occupied lands, on recovering value of reserved trees. I think people ought to be required to get permission before cutting trees for sale in their malki numbers ; but not to cut for their own use.' The allotted warkas is not in my opinion sufficient for the rab supply. I have not had any special petitions about it, but I draw my conclusion from personal inspection, and from what people say. I think people should be allowed to cut "tahal" in gurcharan or other lands set apart for the purpose, according to their requirements. I think 4 or 5 acres of warkas are required for every acre of kharif for rab and cultivation. There were two or three petitions last year, and about 2 months ago relating to disputes about vahivat in certain portions of gurcharan, as regards rab-cutting. I gather from this, that people have individual vahivat in the gurcharan lands. The people of non-forest villages in Murbad resort for supplies of forest produce to forest villages. I think that, in accordance with former custom, the people of non-forest villages should be allowed to get their supplies free, from the particular jungles to which they have hitherto resorted, even should the jungles be in another district. People have complained orally about the severity of forest restrictions, such as that they were prohibited from cutting 28 kinds of trees for rab and from cutting green wood for firewood. I have heard no complaints about the insufficiency of dry wood for fuel. People have complained of not being allowed to take teak leaves. I have had no complaints against the forest guards for taking bribes. I have visited the Thakurwadi of Mal, but had no complaint from the Thakurs about this forest guard (the forest guard referred to in statement of Murbad, witness No. III). I did not bring any of the complaints I have alluded to, to the notice of my superiors, as the restrictions complained of were imposed under orders. I don't think that any forest villagers depend on non-forest villages for their requirements. The wild tribes of Murbad are Thakurs, Katkaris, and Hill Kolis. As regards head-loads privileges I should class Mahars and Chambhars as wild tribes. Wild tribes take head-loads for sale to Murbad, Shivla, Saralgam, Dhasai, and sometimes Shiroshi ; about half the Thakurs and Kolis hold land ; nearly all cultivate. The Katkaris and Kolis are employed as agricultural labourers. If the present concession as regards collecting forest produce for sale, were withdrawn, they would suffer because they don't get employment all the year round. They get labour for from 5 to 6 months. They get 2 months labour in rab cutting ; a month, or a month and a half in transplantation, a month in reaping and threshing, sometimes a fortnight in ploughing. A Koli or Katkari gets paid from 2 annas to 3 annas a day or its equivalent in grain.

In March 1874, the Supernumerary Assistant Collector in charge of the Taluka inserted the following shera below the registers of the Taluka :—"Tujalli Kherij bakt sarva numberatil jhadowrya-war sarkarcha Hak ahe, i. e., Government reserve the right over all trees, but injalli tree in all numbers." In one case viz., the villagers of Khed, the word *numberatil* is omitted. I will give detailed information as to the sheras entered in the register of all the villages. I have not observed any extensive cutting of mango, mhowra, and tamarind trees in occupied lands in murbad. The area of free grazing is insufficient in some villages, sufficient in others. The cattle of Pinpalghar go to the gurcharan of Inde. Some professional graziers called Charan occasionally in the monsoon bring cattle to graze in Gurcharan as well as kuran numbers. There is no restriction against their grazing in gurcharan. They go mostly to kurans, the grazing of which they purchase. About 1000 to 2000 cattle come in this way. In Murbad, I know of no instances of occupants selling kharif land, without warkas attached to it. No grass is imported from Murbad to Bombay. Wood is exported from occupied lands via Titwala, and to a less extent via Budlapur. There is no export above ghat. I remember a case in which injalli rajters were removed from the forests of Borande, and taken to Ghatghar and Junner by Hill-Kolis, living outside the district. The value of the wood was recovered from fines. I have examined the extracts from records produced by the last witness. I find Exhibits 2 B and 2 C to be forthcoming on the records. Of the rest I verify Numbers 98 of 27 November 1882. The rest I will inquire about.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 25.

APPELLATE SIDE.
(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* GANGIA MOWJEE BHIL.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. M. B. Baker, Sessions Judge of Nassick, on conviction of a charge of murder. Mr. Gangaram B. Rele appeared for the accused, and the acting Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with having caused the death of Punnia Rajneek under circumstances which amounted to the offence of murder. The evidence in the case was not disputed by the accused, who had made a confession before the magistrate of Sattara, which he confirmed before the magistrate of Nassick. The accused and deceased were Jaglia wuttundars, and had a quarrel about the work and the emoluments. On the 7th November last, they were abusing each other in front of their houses when the accused went forward and put a knife into the stomach of the deceased, who died from the wound the next day. It appeared to have been a deliberate act.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal a few days ago, passed the following order :—As the offence seems to have been committed without premeditation, in the heat of passion, upon a sudden quarrel, we refrain from confirming the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge against the convict, Gangia Mowjee Bhil, and sentence him to transportation for life.

A SIMILAR CASE.

THE EMPRESS *vs.* CHAND JABU.

This was an appeal from a sentence of death passed upon the accused by Mr. A. Shewan, Joint Sessions Judge of Khaira, upon conviction of a charge of murder. Mr. Shivram Bhandarker appeared for the prisoner, and the acting Government Pleader for the Crown.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The accused and the deceased Amir Anu were constables in the Khaira police. The accused was employed on road patrol between Kapadwanj and a village near ; and the deceased was one of four constables stationed with a naik at the Sunda post, some nine miles from Kapadwanj. On the night of the 21st December last, the naik and the other police officers at the post were in the lines. About 2 a.m., the report of a gun roused the naik and three of the constables ; and on their leaving the quarter-guard where they were sleeping, their attention was attracted by the accused, who was standing with a gun in one hand and a sword in the other on the roof of the room which Amir usually occupied. On their preparing to capture him, he jumped down behind, made off, though pursued, and was lost sight of. The naik and the rest, on returning to the line, found the door of Amir's room partly unhinged, and on entering they found Amir lying dead just inside the door. Accused returned to Kapadwanj, proceeded to the chief constable's house, and gave up to him a sword, a double-barrelled gun, and some ammunition. The gun the chief constable recognised as his own property, which, with ammunition, was kept in a room of his house. On which the accused had free access. Accused made a confession before a second-class magistrate, to the effect that he had taken the chief constable's gun and gone to Sunda, climbed on the roof of Amir's room, and fired a slug through a hole he made by removing the tiles. He said that he had at him with the intention of killing him, and that he had done so because deceased had ten days before enticed away his kept woman, and had some years before enticed away his wife. An examination of Amir's room showed a hole in the roof, and the quilted bedding lying on the floor was stained with blood ; and it and a piece of carpet and a brown great coat had holes burnt in them. The Session Judge found upon the evidence that the accused caused Amir's death by shooting him ; that he shot at him with the intention of causing his death ; and that he was not at the time deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. It appeared that twenty-three shots had penetrated the right shoulder, and eight had entered the left side of the deceased. The Session Judge was of opinion upon the evidence that the murder was deliberately planned and deliberately carried out. The fact of his taking the gun and ammunition, not to mention a sword, with him was fatal to the theory of the defence that there was no premeditation. He knew that he would find Amir and the woman he had enticed away together in Amir's house. He had known for a week or ten days that she was there ; and any reason for his taking those weapons other than his deliberate intention to kill one or other of them could not, the Session Judge remarked, be conceived. It was not enough that the act was committed under the effect of the resentment caused by the injury. It must have been done "in the heat of blood which renders a man unfit to judge of the character of his acts or their consequences." According to a detected adultery, if the injured husband kill the paramour deliberately, and upon revenge after the fact and sufficient cooling time, this would undoubtedly be murder." (Russel on Crimes, 602.) The Session Judge, differing from the assessors, who were for a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, found the prisoner guilty of murder and sentenced him to death, the sentence being subject to confirmation by the High Court.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the judgment of the court the other day, said,—It has been urged by Mr. Shivram that the woman, who was sleeping with the deceased, was the wife of the prisoner. She has so deposed, and there is no contradiction of her statement. He also urges that whatever may have been the intention of the prisoner in going to the house of deceased that night with a loaded gun, and in pulling off the tiles of the roof, yet the fact thus made apparent to his senses that the deceased and the woman were sleeping together was a new provocation. Although we are of opinion that the evidence discloses preparation to kill, and that the prisoner has properly been convicted of murder, we think that, under the circumstances of the injury done to the prisoner by the deceased, in which the continuing cohabitation is included, the ends of justice will be sufficiently met by the minor punishment. We therefore commute the sentence to transportation for life.

JANUARY 26.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

387-83—Nanu and H—The Ripon Manufacturing Co *vs* Premchund Roychund.
444-85—Payne, G and S—Abdool Russool Cassum and another *vs* Ebrahim Peerbhoy and another—Tobin and it.
518-85—Little, S F and N—Dhurrumsey Canjee *vs* The Parell S and W Coy.
520-85—Tyabjee and D—Premjee Ludha *vs* Dissa Doongersey and others—Little, S F and N.
521-85—Little, S F and N—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay *vs* Heerjee Hunsraj—Bomonjee and H. Admiralty Jurisdiction.
3-83—Little S F and N—Dokerda Poonsey and others *vs* the steam-ship Savitri—Chalk and W.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

207-82—Tobin and R—Nanabhoy Framjee Cowasjee *vs* Ramjee Suyajee and other—M H Khan—Part heard
15-84—Macfarlane and E—Moolchund Khataumul and others *vs* Dharamdas Assanund and others—Ardesir and H.
299-84—Payne, G and H—Bai Kesserbai *vs* Bhawan Jairaz —Nanu and H.
337-84—Ardesir and H—Bai Javer and another *vs* Premjee Pervchund and others—Bicknell and K.
366-84—Tyabjee and D—Vasanjee Hurruckchund *vs* Chatairbhooj Dewcurun and another—Macfarlane and E.
395-84—Little, S F and N—Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit *vs* Hormusjee Shapoorjee—Ardesir and H.
386-84—Arnold and H—Khadiajabjee *vs* Mariambebee and another—Tyabjee and D.
305-84—Shamrao P—Jadaja and Futesinjee and another *vs* Heerjee Hunsraj and others—J C Cama and In person.

(Before the Hon. Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

453-84—Mirza H K—Syed Mirza bin Syed Husson and another *vs* Aga Mahomed Bakar Sheerazee.
25-85—Ardaseer and H—Kullianji Ruttonji *vs* Premchund Roychund
339-85—Shamrao P—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bevulker *vs* Shankarbhas Ramchunder
340-85—Winter and B—Annie Greiff *vs* Darashaw Sorabji and another
379-85—Tobin and R—The Parell S and W Co *vs* Ameerbai and others—J C Cama and Payne, G and S
506-85—Craigie, L and B—The Oriental Bank Corporation *vs* Petambardas Ameechund—Jefferson, B and D
1-86—Nanu and H—Loomba Lukhma and others *vs* W J Ross
Long Causes.
274-85—Chalk and W—Roychund Nursingdas and others *vs* Nanabhoy Purshotum and others—Tyabji & D. Part heard.
308-85—Bicknell and K—Bhurmul Meghji *vs* Nursey Mowji and another—Macfarlane and E—Part heard.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of Rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE STRANDING OF THE PACHUMBA.

A MARINE COURT of Inquiry assembled at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon to investigate the circumstances connected with the stranding of the B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Pachumba, on the 23rd December last, in the Persian Gulf, off Ras Shinas The Pachumba was thirty-one hours ashore. The court consisted of Mr. Cooper, and Captain W. F. Caborner of the s. s. Adowa, and Captain M. de Horne, of the s. s. Verona, as assessors. Captain J. G. Sharp, of the s. s. Deepdale, and Captain P. Bruce, of the s.s. Alcester, were appointed additional assessors by the court, as it appeared likely that the question of the suspension of the certificate of the master of the Pachumba would arise. Mr. Little appeared for Government.

John Beith Macfadyen, master of the s.s. Pachumba, was called by Mr. Little, and said,—I hold a certificate of master in the Indian Foreign Trade granted by the Local Government of Bombay, 1882. I have been in command of steamers for about 20 months. I have made five or six voyages as master up and down the Persian Gulf. I joined the Pachumba about three months ago. She is about 540 tons gross register and about 140 H. P. I left Bombay on the 15th December last, bound for Kurachee and the Persian Gulf. I set the courses by the standard compass on the quarter-deck and steered by the compass near the wheel. All my compasses were in proper order. I tested them at sea after leaving Bombay. There was a daily record kept when practical. I had the latest published charts of the Persian Gulf and the Persian Gulf Pilot. I left Bunder Abbas at 4-50 p. m. on the 22nd December. I had then about 500 tons of general cargo and about fifty passengers. We were drawing 14½ ft. forward and 14 ft. 7 inch. aft. with a free board of between 4 and 5 feet. The Walkers patent laffrail log I had did not work well and was not to be relied on. I used it after leaving Bunder Abbas. My seccunies were good men. I set a course s.s. 10 E. I., continued on that course till 6-30 p.m. when I altered the course to S. 40 W. On that course I continued till 10 p. m. when Anjan Island was abeam, distant about 2½ miles. At this point I reduced the speed from 8 to 7 knots. I altered the courses to S. 65 W., which was correct magnetic, and continued on that course till 3 a. m. At 2-30 we struck 3 fathoms and at 3 a. m. I had no bottom at 10 faths. and altered to N. 61 W. At this the tide was supposed running 3 hours ebb. At 4 a. m bottom was obtained at 10 fathoms at 5-30, 13 fathoms, at 6 a.m. 8 fathoms ; at 6-20, 8 fathoms. I had come on the bridge at 6 a. m. and saw broken water ahead at about 20 minutes later. I set the topsail and took it in, and hove to the patent log. On sighting the broken water the engines were put full speed astern, but the ship took the ground. I kept the engines going astern. Daylight broke about quarter of an hour after we struck, when the wind was on our beam, blowing a strong breeze from the N E and a heavy sea was running. The ship was on the starboard anchor with 15 fathoms of chain. At nine I had to stop the engines, as the sand was going through the circulating pipes. I started the engines again at noon, and kept them going until the tide left her about 2 p. m. I tried to run out the kedge, but it was lost from the boat in trying to carry it out. I did not start the engines again till the high tide and then they were useless. On the 24th December when the tide again left the ship. I again started the engines at about eleven, and at twelve I commenced jettisoning cargo. I jettisoned 24, and at 3-30 the steamer shipped considerable. I proceeded to Linga, where I embarked my mails and passenger, which I had disembarked when ashore, and afterwards proceeded on my voyage. At 12 o'clock there was a fresh breeze from the N E and it was getting dirty. There was no sea. The wind on the 23rd it was rising slightly. The wind and sea were about the same when the ship went ashore. I was on and off deck until 12 o'clock the night of the 23rd. I kept the 8 to 12 watch. I had a serang on the bridge leaving me a lead. The next watch 12 to 4 was kept by the second, who was relieved by the chief officer. When the second officer relieved me I told him to call me at three next morning, and told him to heave every ½ hour, and call me when he got soundings, I fixed on three' as from the rate I was going I knew I would be near Taub Island at that hour. The hand log was hove at twelve o'clock, and the patent log was put in. The former showed nine miles at Bunder Abbas at midnight, and the former showed we were going 7 knots. I reduced my speed at 10-20, because I was going too quickly to make Linga at seven next morning. I did axpect to sight Taub Island at about 3 a. m. I was called at 2-30 on the 23rd, when the second officer reported soundings in 6 fathoms. I told him not go under that. He told me he had put a man in the chains. I marked off my course on the chart up to midnight of the 27th. I thought it was quite possible to find 6 fathoms before 3 a. m. I thought I might touch the edge of the flat, and was not surprised. I altered the course at three when I was called, and saw the steamer put on the course. I could not see Taub as it was hazy. I was called at 4 a. m. as it was reported soundings in 5½ fathoms. At this hour the hand log which was hove showed 7½ knots. I left and came on deck at five to see what the soundings were. I thought something might be in sight. I found the chief officer reported 13 fathoms. I then thought I was getting off Linga, where there is no soundings on the chart and deep water. I told the chief officer to keep a bright look out for land. At six I commenced to take soundings every ten minutes. I was rather puzzled to find I was an hour and a half in deep water, but I had no confidence in my chart. My reason for having no confidence in my chart is that on a line from Linga bearing about S. 61 E. and distant from it about 4½ miles, there is only one sounding of 9 fathoms given at a distance 14 miles. My experience on this line is that there was deep water, at least I think so. I mean by deep water not under 7 fathoms. I thought my position at three on the morning of the 23rd to be 2 miles north of the extreme North of point of Taub, distant 3½ to 4 miles. That was allowing one knot for the flood, which was supposed to run 3 hours after high water. At 6 o'clock I thought, I was in 8 fathoms of water, Linga bearing N. 61 W., distance 6½ miles. When I was ashore the bearing was N. W. ½ W. and placed me 7½ miles from Linga. According to bearing I was south of my point in putting out south of Shinas, but in fact I ran ashore off that point. That point bore S. W. ½ S. It must have extended further out than appears on the chart, to have left that point bearing W. by N. from me. A strong south-west set sent me ashore, because, instead of getting an ebb tide I got a strong flood. It must have been a strong flood to have carried me out so far out of my course. My sounding lead was a medium one, weighing from 14 to 16 lbs. I have every reason to believe the soundings were correctly taken. I was on the bridge when the ship went ashore. The chief officer was on deck and the look out forward. The man on the top sail yard reported land at the same time I saw the broken water. I could not tell what distance it was. She went ashore a couple of minutes after I ordered the engines astern. I felt no shock, as we went ashore on the sand and soft mud. It was dead low water, and the shore was about 20 yds. off. Directly after we went ashore there was 11 ft. forward and 4 fathoms aft. The tide and wind forced the stern to the southward. After I lost the kedge anchor I used no other means to get off except the engines, as the sea and wind were rising. About nine the sea washed over her fore and aft. I and passengers remained in the ship's boats about ten. I had not much difficulty in landing. I got the Government Agent to come down, and I gave the men he got the ship's rifles and ammunition to protect the mails and passengers. I also left an engineer, fireman and clerk ashore during the night. She made no water while ashore. She was surveyed in Busra by the Navigating Lieutenant and Chief Engineer of the Philomel, and they reported she was fit to continue her voyage with mails, cargo, and passengers. All the cargo was taken out from the bottom to be examined. Since her return to Bombay she was put into dry dock. One of the pintles of the rudder was taken away, but no material damage was done. The crank-shaft was found cracked, but the surveyors did not put it down to the stranding. The officers and engineers worked very well. I had tried to get the ship off and it was the last day of the spring. I did not take out the cargo before, because I was blowing and thought we would have been blown higher up the beach. I had four boats in good condition.

Robert White Almond, the chief officer, was next called and examined by Mr. Little. He said he had a chief mate's certificate. He went on watch on the morning of the 23rd, relieving the second officer. He got the course N. 62 W. and the order to keep the lead going every ½ hour. The ship was going 9½ knots. At five and twenty he got 13 fathoms. At that hour the captain came on the bridge and told him to keep a sharp look out for the land. At six witness had 8 fathoms and ten minutes late, 9 fathoms. The fore-topsail was then taken in, and at six-twenty 8 fathoms, and breakers were reported ahead. The engines were reversed, and some of the crew hove some cargo, and stowed it on the quarter deck. The ship afterwards swung round and the port lifeboat was lowered. When running out the kedge anchor the buoy was swept away, and the boat nearly swamped. After the kedge was lost witness thought the propeller fouled with the line. As the rope was run out from the boat the men could not hold it from the force it was going. The line was found afterwards wound round the propeller's boss. There was another kedge, but the boat could not face the sea. A starboard anchor was then let go to prevent the ship from going further in. The clerk was then landed with a passenger, and the mails, passengers, assistance, bedding and tents were landed with the passengers for their convenience. Everything that could have been done was done. The strong northerly wind that had been blowing for 3 or 4 days caused a strong south-westerly current, which was the cause of the accident. Witness thought the ship was in the "gutter." The second officer made no remark to him about the soundings not agreeing with the course.

Examined by the captain, witness said he had heard that the wind was blowing for two or three days from the N. E., from their agent at Linga. The wind on the night of the 21st was W. S. W. and on the 22nd W.

Mr. Cooper called Mr. Little's attention to the fact that the vessel had suffered no material damage. It was stated that the crank had been cracked, and it was an important question, and for that purpose it was very necessary that one of the surveyors should attend.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 11 a. m.

THE SEPOY AND HIS SHOE.

A CORRESPONDENT who was a spectator at the Delhi march past writes to the Lahore paper :—"The shoe incident was most painful, and made most of us feel ashamed that such damning proof of the worthlessness of the present pattern should have been afforded to the Commander-in-Chief, while Foreign critics were looking on. As each native regiment reached the puddle in front of the saluting flag, there was a stuggle observable in its ranks. Jack Sepoy was doing his utmost, poor fellow, to keep his shoes from sticking in the mud and deserting him. But in vain. Shoe after shoe parted company with its owner, and man after man dropped out of the ranks in search of his shoes. Some were successful, and finding what they had sought, carried them back dripping in their hands. Others groped about so long that the advancing companies were thrown into disorder by reason of the searchers blocking up their onward course. One regiment presented the appearance of a rabble ; and all discipline was suspended for a few minutes, while the men wandered after their lost property. The spectacle was indeed sad ; but one had to smile, when an American visitor remarked with a chuckle :—'I guess, after this performance, your Commander-in-Chief won't allow these sepoys to parade in their slippers any more!' The native shoe is an excellent article on hard dry ground ; but it is useless in mud, and useless in sand ; and no protection whatever against cold and wet. The sooner it is abandoned as an article of military equipment, the better. Its *raison d'être* up to the present has been its comparative cheapness. Native shoes, or slippers, as the Yankee more correctly styled them, cost about twelve annas or one rupee per pair. Ammunition boots, as worn by the British soldier

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

We have had a quiet but by no means a lifeless day in business. Exchange has been firmer, and in Cotton there has been a moderate amount doing.

MONEY.—No very decided change has come over the position of the market, either present or prospective, but the weekly return issued to-day shows the Cash Balance is steadily on the decrease. As yet the difference is scarcely sufficient to warrant any alteration in rates of discount, but the movement is perceptibly tending in that direction.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	8,42,130
Do. Branches	Dec.	88,319
Other Deposits	Dec.	19,11,984
Government Securities	Dec.	14,711
Loans	Inc.	40,929
Bills Discounted	Dec.	4,32,425
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	58,137
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	6,88,343

EXCHANGE.—The firmness apparent on Saturday has been well maintained to-day, and although no very large extent of business has been done, it has been evident that the tendency of the banks has still been more in favour of selling than buying. We have accordingly to record an advance of 1-32d. in Bank Bills, while private paper is unchanged, ready quotations being :—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 6d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...	1s. 5 31-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 6 3-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·91½	,,

For future delivery 3 months' credits have been negotiable up to 15th February at 1s 6 3-16d. ; up to 15th March at 1s. 6 7-32d. ; and for April-May at 1s. 6¼d. Demand Bank Bills are obtainable at 1s. 6 1-32d. for March, but we question whether higher could be done farther forward.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 97 5-8 to 11-16 for ready and Rs. 97-½ forward. Fours-and-a-half we still quote at ¼ premium.

SHARES.—The market is somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombays are in more favour, and improved to Rs. 722½. Press companies remain unchanged, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 5 in Sind Press. In Spinning and Weaving mills there has, perhaps, been more doing, but not at better prices in all cases. Hindustan, James Greaves, and Morarjee Goculdass are Rs. 5 lower, while Jewraz Balloo and Oriental are Rs. 5½ higher. Parell are Rs. 15, Dhurrumseys Rs. 5 lower. In the miscellaneous list Kaiser-i-Hind gold mines continue to be dealt in by the speculators who got them up to Rs. 21 per share from Re. 1 a short time ago. As yet, however, the public are shy to take the bait, and the speculators have most of the shares in their own hands. Bombay Saw Mills are down to Rs. 300 per share, Bapty Brothers' Flour Mills are down to Rs. 28 premium sellers. Business has been done in Bombay Flour Mills at Rs. 700.

COTTON.—Saturday's closing telegram from Liverpool reports a decline of 1-32d. per lb. in Americans to arrive, which, with the firmer appearance in Exchange, has induced more willingness on the part of dealers to sell. A fall of R. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has been established, but this has been sufficient to bring about business to a fair extent, and we hear of good Broach for March being done at Rs. 202 and Rs. 201, Good Dholleras for April. Bombay pressed, at Rs. 175. Fully Good at Rs. 182 and Fine at Rs. 189 to Rs. 190—Bhownugger pressed. Good Omra (Omra Cotton) is said to be down to Rs. 171, but at the level indicated by these rates business is practicable mainly on account of previous sales, but partly also in the shape of simultaneous business for ready shipment. For distant shipment there is no margin, 4 1-32d for Good Oomras, and 1-32d. higher for Dholleras being the rates indicated from the continent.

WHEAT is firm, with a fair enquiry at quoted rates for New Crop, say :—

	Rs. a. p. per cwt.
No. 1 Peasy	3 11 0
No. 1 Club Delhi ...	,, 3 11 6
Red Ahmedabad ...	,, 3 9 6

LINSEED has advanced to Rs. 6-1 per cwt. for May. Rapeseed is unchanged.

FREIGHTS continue quiet. The s. s. Castlebank is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool ready, booking Wheat at 15s. new scale, and the s. s. Lard is said to have been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 16s. 3d. new scale. The Liners have engaged Cotton for Liverpool to-day at 15s. per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,30⁰	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	450
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9.345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,0 0	100	100	...	6
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	...	990
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	160
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 30	780
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	645
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	660
City of Bombay.....	600	1,000	1,000	..	885
Dharumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,00	2,00	..	112½
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	705
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,350	1,700	1,00	..	690
Golam Babe S. Co.	2,000	500	50	..	380
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	140
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,00	1,00	..	875
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	1,050
Impl.Cotton Mills Co	400	50	500	..	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	1,070
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	50	..	565
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,00	1,03	..	40 m1
Khandeish.....	750	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	1,092½
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 2)	970
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	877½
Madras United	500	1,00	1,00	100	148
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,0	..	2,350
Manockjee Petit's....	4,050	1,00	1,00	..	780
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	..	1,175
Norarjee Goculdas ..	1,150	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1924
National Spinning ... igaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	600	1,00	1,00	—	1,520 550
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	85
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	875
Oriental	5,725	625	625	...	870
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	...	562½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	250	250	..	67½ 192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	500	..	100
Queen Spinning.....	800	1,000	1,000	..	820
Ripon.....	641	1,000	1,00	..	790
Sassoon S. & W. Co...	1,500	1,00	1,00	..	1,450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,380
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	720
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	250
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	560
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	...	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 75⁰	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	20 0
Badham, Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	1.0	1.0	Rs. 15	150
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	142
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1.0	10 2-3p.c	193
Do. New issue..	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	300	500	100	6 p.c.	7575
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p.ct.	300
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	700
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	105
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	102 3,675
Do. (2nd issue)....	1,000	62	375	60	830
Do. (3rd issue)....	1,000	62	375	..	345
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,00⁰	1,000	25	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds ..	...	...	...	6 p.ct.	104
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	23
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,00.	100	100		114
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Association	5,00	100	10	Re. 25	11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,00.	..	5	..	21
Kurrachee IceCo., Ld.	50.	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld...	600	500	200	36 p. s	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
Mechanics BuildingCo.	4,00.	50	22	3½	8
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	68 to 70
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 16	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000		313½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100 Rs 13	1,02.
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 8	78
Somaiy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	100	Re. 1	9
Telephone Co., Ld...	19,200	25	25	Rs. 110	12½d
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	2,000	500	500	Rs. 1	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	175	100	12 p.ct.	140
M. Mody & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	200	0	205

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	4,250	1,250	...	940
Anglo Press Co.	80	500	500 Rs. 50		450
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500 Rs. 45		420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100 Rs. 175		1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400 Rs. 20		285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000 Rs. 25		540
Broach Cawnpore P. & Co., Ld.	500	200	200 Rs. 16		170
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125 ..		220
Colaba Press Co.	501	1,880	1,880 Rs. 600		795
Dhollera P. & G. Co...	500	300	300 ..	12	165xd
East India Press Co..	700	1,000	1,000 Rs. 130		1,375
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500 Rs. 150		2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500 Rs. 45		625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500 Rs. 25		501
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500 Rs. 40		390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250 Rs. 10		250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125 ..		132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400 ..		412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500 ..		570
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500 ..		3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125 ..		147½
Prince of W. Press ..	600	500	100 Rs. 30		570
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500 Rs. 75		450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75 Rs. 75		640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000 Rs 100		1 200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500 ..	2	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000 Rs. 2.		750

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 23rd January, as comparep with the statement of the 16th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan 16. Rs.	Jan. 23. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	41,37,534	49,79,634
do. do. at Branches.....	14,17,301	13,58,985
Other Deposits	2,58,36,929	2,39,25,015
Post Bills	91,929	91,806
Cash Credits undrawn.....	5,57,790	3,09,433
	4,45,71,556	4,31,67,903
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,17,443	33,02,732
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,71,550	14,20,305
Loans, on Security of do	23,01,077	22 42,006
Current Accounts, overdrawn ..	2,356	2,120
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,80,82,605	1,76,50,180
Stamps.....	28,009	28,521
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,75,473		
Amt. applied in reduction.. 2,65,006	3,10,473	3,10,473
Cash Balances with Correspondence.....	8,32,820	7,74,683
ash and Currency Notes.....	1,81,25,226	1,74,36,883
	4,45,71,556	4,31,67,903

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THE SECOND of a Series of Six LECTURES, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1885-6, *will be delivered in the University Library, TO-DAY, at* 5-15, *p. m.*

SUBJECT—*Latin and Greek.*

The Sanskrit Consonants—which of them are original. How they are represented in Greek and Latin respectively.

LECTURER—*R. H. Gunion, B.A.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

DEATH.

HOOKER—January 16, at Sukkur, Ann Elizabeth, the beloved wife of J J Hooker, Station Master, Sukkur, North-Western Railway, of pneumonia.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** THE last paragraph but one of the letter signed "F.' on the Income-tax in yesterday's *Gazette* should read as follows :—"I have seldom found myself in agreement with Mr. Wordsworth before, but he has anticipated me in the excellent argument that those who chiefly mould the policy of Government in the direction which necessitates extra taxation, will find much assistance from the lesson of the pinching shoe as a guide in their political reflections."

"BRICK AND MORTAR."—There is no necessity for prolonging the controversy.

THE writer of the letter signed "House-keeper," which appeared in the issue of the 16th inst., will oblige by giving a fuller address.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1886.

THE continued refusal of Greece and Servia to disarm has led to a threat of stern measures. The British Minister at Athens has notified to the Greek Government, that unless a disarmament is consented to, a British squadron will be sent into Greek waters, in order to prevent naval operations against Turkey. Nothing is said as to any corresponding measures being taken against Servia, but on that side the danger of hostilities is less threatening ; Servia, in spite of her obstinacy, being held in check by the victorious Bulgarians. The situation is very threatening, but the fact that the measures of which the British Minister has given warning have apparently been agreed upon by the whole of the Powers, gives a moral weight to the warning, to which the Greeks will probably give way. For the moment, however, the Government of Athens are in a decidedly defiant mood. They sent their fleet to sea on Sunday morning, with sealed orders, possibly with the intention of taking hostile steps before the arrival of the British squadron. Unless the mood of the Greek Ministry change rapidly, we may expect to hear soon of some act of hostility against the Turks by sea or by land. The purpose of British policy, which appears to have been determined upon in concert with the Powers, is plain enough. The Bulgarian question has been mutually settled by the consent of the Porte to the union of the two Bulgarias under the personal headship of Prince Alexander, and England and the other Powers are anxious that the controversy should be neither re-opened nor enlarged. Greece, on the other hand, claims, as Servia claimed until she was soundly beaten in the field, territorial compensation for the aggrandisement of Bulgaria. As Servia pretended a few weeks ago, that the territorial balance would be disturbed if Eastern Roumelia were united with Bulgaria, so Greece pretends now, that she must have an equivalent to the gain which Bulgaria has made in the Balkan Peninsula. This is the claim which Lord Salisbury characterised in the House of Lords the other day as unheard-of, and which the Powers at large have discountenanced by every available means. The policy in which the English Government are taking a leading part—a policy singularly bold for a Government believed to be *in extremis*—will be judged by most people from its results. If the peace of South-Eastern Europe is preserved by a measure which is so threatening of war, there will be small disposition to think ill of it. The naval demonstration which the Powers made at Dulcigno to compel the Porte to give up the place to the Montenegrins is a precedent for it, and this answered its purpose, without any resort to extreme measures. The English public might show less disposition to approve of the threat which has been presented to the Greek Government, if it became necessary to give effect to it. But they would forgive its brusqueness if it were to prove efficacious for the preservation of the peace. Whether it will do this, a few days will declare.

THE memorial of the Gujarat Sabha on the urgent need of establishing a direct railway communication between Malwa and Gujarat is now before the Government of Bombay The memorialists, it seems to us, have put their case so clearly and conclusively before Government, and have so well pointed out the advantages of completing the railway line between Rutlam, the trade centre of Malwa, and Anand, in the heart of Gujarat, that it is difficult to see why practical effect should not be given to their proposal. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce will, we dare say, cordially second the prayer of the memorialists, seeing that their Chairman lately declared the necessity of increased attention being given by the Chamber during the current year to the question of railway extension. Malwa and Gujarat have long been known as districts rich in agricultural productions, and all that is wanted is to afford such facilities as will give full scope to the development of the resources of the two provinces by a free interchange of commodities. Much inconvenience and loss are caused at present for want of such direct communication between the two provinces. All the traffic between Malwa, Gujarat, and Kattywar has to pass by a circuitous route over a distance of 578 miles. The whole of this distance would be bridged by a short line of only 110 miles between Godhra and Rutlam. The present distance of 578 miles acts as a direct bar to interchange of commodities, in consequence of the high conveyance charges that it imposes upon them. The direct route now recommended would, by shortening the distance, and causing a saving in carriage, afford a powerful stimulus to exports of produce from Gujarat and *vice versa*, and to passenger traffic. Government would perhaps be the first to profit by the line. Malwa and Central India, consume considerable quantities of Baragada salt, produced at Kharaghada. The issues of this salt from Kharaghada, from the depôt at Ahmedabad, and from the contractor's agencies on the line between Kharaghada and Anand, for Rajputana and Central India, have been increasing every year. In 1883-84 the total quantity of salt issued from these places was 295,179 maunds. In 1884-85, the issues amounted to 371,359 maunds. With shorter distance, and the saving in cost in which it would result, the consumption of salt may be expected to increase much further. The proposed line therefore would be a distinct benefit to the Government salt revenue.

The passenger traffic would be also greatly enhanced. The line would bring Dwarka, Somnath, Shetroonja, Remchadji, Girnar, and other noted shrines in Gujarat nearer to the people in Malwa and Central India by at least 400 miles. The statistics of the Baroda railway show that over 200,000 passengers every year resort to the single shrine at Dakore, as pilgrims. The memorialists might have gone further, and pointed to the growing trade in tobacco, or the produce of the Kaira district, in proof of the necessity of the extension. Khaira is probably the only district in the Bombay Presidency that produces an extensive quantity of tobacco. Khaira tobacco supplies the wants of Malwa and Central India, and is exported, through to Bombay, Aden and Arabia. Before 1873-74 the trade route to Malwa and Central India was through the Panch Mahal district, but the Baroda railway transferred this trade from the Panch Mahals to the railway, by Bombay and Khandwa, whence it was exported to Indore, Rutlam, and other places in Central India. The transit over this line was long, tedious, and costly. Already a diversion has commenced in favour of the old route, but this diversion, which will greatly lessen the cost of conveyance, will be complete if through communication is established by a line from Rutlam to Anand. And now that experiments made in the curing of tobacco grown in Nadiad and other parts of the Khaira district already hold out considerable prospects of success, it will not be long before cigarettes manufactured from Nadiad tobacco are in demand not only in this Presidency but over Central and Northern India. It was but a week ago that an influential correspondent referred in our columns to an extensive experiment carried out at the cost of the Desai of Nadiad, near the village of Ajupura. "A mile from the village," he said, "and close to a large lake, associated in my recollection with teal, plover, &c., the Desai is building a large curing house, 250 feet in length, and already well-advanced. Some 300 labourers are now employed on it, and, when fully completed, it will not have cost under Rs. 20,000. It is in charge of a trained expert, who has had considerable experience, and who hopes to be able to produce tobacco suitable for European consumption." We may be sure that, with the success of this experiment, the nascent tobacco industry in the Khaira district promises a vast development. The result is watched with considerable interest.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will not be deterred from either undertaking or guaranteeing this much-needed link between Malwa and Gujarat. But should financial considerations influence Government in declining to take up the whole scheme, the Committee of the Gujarat Sabha urge very reasonably that at least the portion of the line within British territory, which lies between Godhra and Dohad may be taken in hand at once, thus shortening the distance to which traffic has at present to be carried from Godhra to Rutlam, on carts and pack-bullocks. The only large river on the line to be spanned is the Mahee, but this has already been bridged. Thus, if the Godhra Rutlam extension cannot be carried out, at least the Godhra Dohad portion of it may well be begun. The immediate effect of it will be to open up the Panch Mahals through the increased traffic in salt, grains, oilseeds, firewood, mhowra flowers, ghee, tobacco, dyes and jungle products. It must also be noted that there is at present a considerable area of culturable land lying waste in the Panch Mahals, in consequence of the want of settlers from the neighbouring district of Khaira, where cultivation has reached the extreme limit of 95 per cent. Surely the opening of the railway line must afford a convenient outlet for the surplus people of this densely populated district. It will be a fresh inducement to the native capitalist, who at present shrinks from the enterprise of takingup the waste lands in the Panch Mahals. More land thus taken up means additional revenue to Government. On every account, therefore, the prayer of the Gujarat memorialists appears reasonable, and deserves the earnest and favourable consideration of Government. If the whole of the short line is taken up, all well and good ; but if this cannot be done, the least that Government can do in the matter is to carry out the Godhra-Dohad extension without further loss of time, leaving the remainder of the line to be constructed hereafter. We feel sure the project is one which will receive the hearty support of our local Chamber.

THE Government of India have entrusted Messrs. Cook and Son, the well-known tourist agents, with the management of the pilgrim traffic between the Indian ports and the Hedjaz. The arrangement promises to have good results. The pilgrim traffic is yearly growing in dimensions, and although, in consequence of legislation in India, there has been a perceptible change in the manner in which it has been conducted in late years, the complaints that are now and again raised on behalf of the pilgrims show that it is still capable of improvement. We may infer from the readiness with which the Government have decided to entrust the work to Messrs. Cook and Son that they believe that the perfecting of the system can better be done by a firm skilled in the organization of travelling on a large as well as a small scale than by their own agents. Messrs. Cook have on more than one recent occasion co-operated with the English authorities in Egypt, and have given practical proof of their ability to organize transport undertakings on a large scale. The advantage of calling in their aid for the conduct of the Indian pilgrim service will be that it will ensure skilled, systematic, and responsible management. They will engage the steamers to be employed in the pilgrim traffic, and they will have the best of reasons for ensuring that the vessels employed shall in all respects conform to the requirements of the law and of the service. But their functions will go beyond this. They will give Mussulman pilgrims some of the advantages which the personally conducted tourist in Europe enjoys. They will give him a through ticket from any principal station in India ; they will see that he is decently housed while waiting at the port of embarkation, and —a protection which is never offered to the personally conducted of the West—they will guard him against the crimps who trade upon him in the port. A difficulty attending upon the traffic as it now exists is that the pious pilgrim too often thinks that the necessities of his pilgrimage are met if he has provided only for the outward journey, and it has been proposed to meet this by insisting that no one should be allowed to set out until he had deposited a sum sufficient to cover his maintenance in Arabia and the cost of the return voyage. There have, however, been objections to such a stipulation which have thus far prevailed. But Messrs. Cook's pilgrims will take return tickets, and the Turkish Government will no longer have reason to complain that to Indian pilgrims Mecca is a bourne from which many of them are careless about providing for their return. The Government of India do not exaggerate the advantages that are likely to be derived from the arrangement when they say that, if successfully carried out, it cannot fail to be highly beneficial to Indian pilgrims, by placing their conveyance between India and Arabia on a more satisfactory footing than had hitherto been possible. The success of the scheme will be largely promoted if it gains the concurrence of the leaders of the Mahomedan community, and these, recognizing that it has been embarked upon for the good of their poorer co-religionists, will doubtless be ready to co-operate in it. The Government of India are anxious that it should be in working order next pilgrim season, but that will leave only about six months for the completion of the arrangements, and it will be no small credit to Messrs. Cook if they are able to accomplish this in so short a time.

THE *Englishman* points to the reference to Burma in the Queen's Speech as putting an end to all doubt as to the intentions of the Government with regard to that country. Her Majesty, it reminds us, has decided that the most certain method of ensuring peace and order in Upper Burma is by its permanent incorporation with the Empire. But this is putting upon the language of the Speech from the Throne an interpretation large beyond anything it will really bear. A territory may be incorporated in the system of a great Empire, and yet it by no means follows that its political status will be the same as that of the rest of the Empire. We might "incorporate" Upper Burma, and all the same its local administration might remain scarcely affected by the change. There would be nothing inconsistent even in the rehabilitation of the local monarchy in the person of any prince of whom the Imperial Government might approve, and under any conditions which it might think it prudent and necessary to impose. The mistake which is made on so many hands is to treat incorporation as a term of single definition, to which only one interpretation could be given. What practical interpretation will be given to it we do not suggest, for the simple reason that this is the precise point which the Viceroy will go to Burma to ascertain. Until he has visited the country and advised the Home Government on the subject it would be premature and useless to attempt to draw any positive inference, even from so apparently definite an expression as "permanent incorporation in the Empire."

THE many friends of Colonel Rivett-Carnac, the Military Secretary to Sir Robert Phayre, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, will be sorry to learn that in consequence of ill health he is compelled to leave for England in a few days. The duties of the post will be temporarily taken over by Colonel Roper.

THE MARCH PAST AT THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 20.

ON a plain four miles distant from Delhi, over which many armies have surged when proceeding from west to east and from east to west, on ground overshadowed by the reminiscences of 1857, and brightened by many a pageant since then, was assembled, on the 19th instant, for review by the Viceroy, the army which during the past month has been manœuvring between Delhi and Umbala. Let my reader imagine himself standing near the Cashmere Gate. Before him rises a mass of trees, through which can be seen here and there a few white streaks, indicating roads which cross the historical ridge, the upper line of which is defined by the Subjee Monument, Hindoo Rao's house, and the Flag Staff Tower. Beyond this are the ruins of the old cantonments, in and around which are encamped the troops. A fringe of cultivation then borders an immense plain, which rises slightly towards the north, and is covered by coarse reed grass. Here and there patches of saline efflorescence show that the soil is of a very friable nature, and that a fall of rain soon converts it into a morass. An excellent report on the country between Goorgaon and Kurnal, drawn up by Captain Beeley, of the Intelligence Department, had forewarned us that at or near Delhi we might expect rain about Xmas time, and that two days in January would be wet. A heavy downfall last month at Goorgaon had led us to believe that we should be spared a downfall in January, or at all events until the review was over. A dark sky on the 18th, and certain ominous showers that evening, however, betokened that our expectations would not be fulfilled. The morning of the 19th broke with a heavy mist overhanging the camps, and when this had cleared off, a few patches of cloud were all that could be seen in a murky sky. Worst sign of all, the shepherd's warning, a rain bow was arched over the exact spot where the review was to be held. We then felt we were in for a downpour, and must make the best of it. If, however, movement and life could dispell the thoughts of what a tunic would be like at the end of the day, we had plenty of it. Before seven o'clock, and through the mist rumbled along the roads the most curious collection of vehicles ever mortal man beheld. From Lahore, Umbala, Saharunpore, Meerut, Jhurtpore, Agra, and Jeypore, every thing on two or four wheels which had been requisitioned—ekkas, landaus, barouches, dog-carts, tum tums, shigrams, palkee-gharees, four in hands most marvellously horsed, and not less so harnessed, passed my tent in one unceasing roll, the noise bring strengthened by imprecations levelled at elephants, camels, and country-carts heavily laden and barrring the way. Add to this the crash of some forty military bands, the rumbling of one hundred and thirty guns and the cantering of numerous horses, and one can then realise slightly what a din rose skyward on the morning of the nineteenth. It simply drove away all thought of what was in store, and made one anxious to partake in the general movement.

From the vicinity of the Commander-in-Chief's magnificient camp, resplendent in snow white tents, which presented a marked contrast to the mud and dust covered mountain tents of the troops, had been frayed a country road leading in a direct line to the saluting flagstaff some three miles off. Part of the road had been covered with a surface of rolled red sand-stone, forming a very even carriage way, but time did not permit of the same being laid for the last mile, along which the grass had been simply removed leaving the bare earth through

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GREECE.

PROPOSED DESPATCH OF A BRITISH SQUADRON.

THE GREEK FLEET UNDER ORDERS.

ATHENS, JAN. 24.

In consequence of the continued refusal of Greece to comply with the request of the Powers to disarm, Sir Horace Rumbold, the British Minister here, has notified to the Greek Government that unless the disarmament is agreed to a British squadron will be sent into Greek waters, in order to prevent any naval operations on the part of Greece against Turkey.

M. Delyannis, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, has, on behalf of his Government, refused to yield to the demands made.

The Greek fleet put to sea at daybreak this morning, but its destination is unknown, as it sailed under sealed orders.

THE UNION OF BULGARIA AND ROUMELIA.

THE CZAR AND PRINCE ALEXANDER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 25.

M. Tzanow, the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, arrived here to-day for the purpose of negotiating with the Porte respecting the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 24.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has written an autograph letter to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, couched in the most courteous terms.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

ROUT OF THE DACOITS.

THE VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 24.

On the nineteenth inst. the forces at Pagan had a skirmish with the dacoits, who were routed and pursued for some miles.

Major Ommaney attacked, on the 18th, Prince Tettinnaing's force, 1,000 strong. The enemy fled, after a short resistance, into the Ava district, losing 36 killed and 58 prisoners. We captured six brass guns. Our loss was one sepoy killed, of the 11th Bengal Infantry. A private of the Liverpool Regiment is missing. The Prince escaped owing to the thickness of the jungle and our weakness in cavalry. What cavalry we had, together with mounted infantry, pursued the enemy for eight miles, and cut up many.

Mr. Collins, Civil Officer, has received information that numbers desired to surrender. One of the prisoners gave information regarding the Prince's designs. The dacoits fired at our rear guard, killing four of our Burman coolies. The villagers are returning.

Subadar Major Mahomed Dowd, of the Madras Cavalry, in the skirmish near Mandalay, saved the life of a private of the Welsh Fusiliers, who had accompanied a party of 25 men against the dacoits at Madya. Sixteen dacoits were killed.

The Reverend Mr. Colbeck, who is at present at Mandalay, has addressed Mr. Bernard, protesting against the alleged barbarous measures taken to get a prisoner to confess. The prisoner in question was taken to witness the execution of several dacoits, and placed against a wall with the firing party drawn up. After the words "ready, present," had been given, the prisoner confessed in emphatic words.

The reference to Upper Burma in the Queen's speech will, it is thought, have a decidedly quietening effect here. The increase of dacoity in Upper Burma has undoubtedly been brought about by the seeming reversal of Colonel Sladen's policy, and the removal of the Tinedah. But now the incorporation of the country with the British Empire, announced authoritatively, will, in the opinion of the Rangoon public, tend rapidly to improve the aspect of affairs, if Col. Sladen be allowed to act unmolested.

Mr. Bernard has arrived from Mandalay.

General Buck has made over charge of the British Burma Division to General Gibb, who has arrived from Madras.

JAN. 25.

At the action of the 12th, at Kadoo, twenty miles south of Mountaiobo, against Prince Mounghwat, he is reported to have had two thousand followers, 500 only of whom were armed with rifles, the remainder having daos and spears. The enemy were routed [illegible] dispersed, losing forty killed. A noted dacoit [illegible] was amongst the dead. Our casualties were [illegible] Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson of the Twelfth Ma[illegible]es, dangerously wounded; Lieutenant C[illegible] slightly wounded; Lieutenant Gwynne, [illegible]ailers, severely wounded; and four me[illegible]

Arra[illegible]r the reception of the Viceroy satisfactorily. Each community [illegible]us portions of the route through [illegible]al procession passes.

[illegible] official papers recently received [illegible]vernment, thirty were filled with [illegible]ndia for employment in the newly [illegible]y.

[illegible]ADRAS NEWS.

[illegible]E PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

[illegible] Khan has been appointed to the [illegible] the 14th Madras Infantry. He [illegible]n of Nawab Saadutullah Khan, [illegible]f the Carnatic. This is the [illegible] which Government has exer[illegible]ived authority to make direct [illegible] commissioned ranks of the

[illegible]ppened on the South Indian [illegible]e was severely beaten, and [illegible]ilway rails. The engine- [illegible] in time to save his life. [illegible] had a successful regatta [illegible]

[illegible]nence to-morrow. Sport- [illegible]mall subscription list.

[illegible]R'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

[illegible]ails of the 8th inst. arrived at

[illegible]MER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 23

[illegible]'s steamer Navarino arrived here [illegible]dras and Colombo this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 23

[illegible]o.'s steamer Lalpoora left here for [illegible]nd Malabar coast this morning.

PORT SAID, JAN. 23.

[illegible] Co.'s steamer Kerbela outward [illegible]y, Karrachee and Malabar Coast, [illegible]rning.

SUEZ, JAN. 24.

[illegible]he steamer Asia, outward bound [illegible]ere yesterday evening.

ADEN, JAN. 23.

[illegible]Co.'s steamer Goorkha, homeward [illegible]utta, Madras, and Colombo left [illegible].

[illegible]L AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Cotton market closed quiet.

[illegible]ollera	4 3-16
[illegible]upee Paper	73½
[illegible]	75¾
[illegible]onsols for account	100
[illegible]terling Loan	100
[illegible]rench Rentes	103½
[illegible]	36¾

H. E. THE GOVERNOR returns from Delhi tomorrow at 6-30 a.m. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired to announce His Excellency's arrival.

THE Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik differs from the majority of the members of the Select Committee regarding the duration of the Income-Tax Bill. He thinks the Bill should terminate in one or two years.

IT has been stated that the Viceroy will probably visit Jammu in April. But so far, we believe, nothing has been positively decided.

IT is stated that the distillery system, instead of the outstill system, is again to be introduced in the Patna district next year, and that a new distillery has already been built.

MR. HENRY GLADSTONE, son of the late Prime Minister, was to return to India the second week this month. He will travel *viâ* Paris and Brindisi, at the latter place embarking on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Mongolia. The Hon. G. W. Spencer Lyttelton will accompany him.

MR. GILBERT HENDERSON, Barrister, and for some time officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta, has been elected Tagore Law Lecturer at the Calcutta University for next year.

THE Pundits of Bangalore have, at a general meeting, come to a decision which will be of considerable assistance to those Hindoos who wish to visit England. They have come to the conclusion that the Shastras offer no impediment to a Brahmin taking a sea voyage, either for business or pleasure.

THE judge of Quilamane has been sent to Goa on "special duty" to investigate the charges brought against Senhor Eunes, the judge of Bardez.

By a comparative statement between the years 1880 and 1885, it shows that in the former year 17,721 cocoanut trees were tapped for toddy in Bardez (Goa), yielding a revenue of Rs. 15,145. The total number of the trees tapped in last year was only 15,334 whilst the revenue received amounted to Rs. 51,157. In 1880 a tax of a rupee per cocoanut tree was ordered, being subsequently increased to Rs. 4.

THE Viceroy will be accompanied to Burmah by the Countess of Dufferin, and the party will include His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Chapman, Quartermaster-General, Mr. Durand, Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, Lord William Beresford, Major Cooper, Viscount Clandeboye, Dr. Findlay, Colonel Pole Carew, and Captain Chamberlain. Leaving for Rangoon on the 1st proximo, the party will be absent about a month.

GOVERNMENT has still to come to a decision regarding the Boneriwals. The situation on the frontier has not developed in any way, our troops remaining on the defensive, and the Boners keeping quiet. General Sir Charles MacGregor, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and Colonel Nisbet, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, have, it is stated, been asked for their opinions; and these will have to be considered by the Local Government, and submitted to the Government of India, before anything can be decided on. A peaceful settlement of the dispute is still hoped for; and we may take it as certain that an expedition will not be sent, unless other ways of arranging the business fail.

IT is stated that the Viceroy has given permission to the officers who have been deputed by the different continental Powers to watch the Delhi manœuvres, to visit our frontier line and examine our defences on the north-west border. The party will be accompanied by Colonel Upperton. They will commence with Peshawar and the Khaibar, and then proceed to Quetta and Peshin. "The request," remarks the Allahabad paper, "could not have been refused with any show of courtesy; and there is in all probability little to see which is not already disclosed by the published maps and reports, confidential and otherwise, which are always available to those who thirst after knowledge."

REFERRING to the fact that the Viceroy stayed out in the rain during the great march-past at Delhi, the Lahore paper remarks:—"The Viceroy doubtless scorned to use an overcoat while the troops were without any; but the public opinion, very openly expressed on the ground, was that he should take more care of a very valuable life, especially after his recent severe illness. 'It's all due to his pluck,' people said; but at the same time every one there was acutely sensible of the risks the Viceroy incurred by the exposure, and it was considered that Lord Dufferin should take more care of himself. The public admiration was shewn when he rode off the ground, cheers bursting forth from every side."

A QUESTION of some importance to shipowners and shipmasters has recently been discussed by the legal authorities in Calcutta. Has a magistrate power, under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, to order the imprisonment of a seaman convicted of neglecting or refusing to join his ship or to proceed to sea; of absenting himself without leave, &c. Mr. Reily, acting presidency magistrate, held that he had no such power, while Mr. Marsden, another magistrate, held that the Act did confer the power. The matter was thereupon referred to the High Court. The question submitted was "whether the amendment of clauses 1 and 2, section 243, of 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 104, by Act 43 and 44 Vic., cap. 16, affects the provisions of Act I of 1859 of the Indian Council (the Indian Merchant Shipping Act), so as to do away with the liability to imprisonment in Calcutta for the offences specified in clauses 1 and 2 of section 83?" The High Court has upheld the affirmative view of the question. Their lordships declare that "the amendment of clauses 1 and 2 of section 243 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, (17 and 18 Vic., cap. 104), by 43 and 44 Vic., cap. 16, does not, in our opinion, affect the liability of seamen in Calcutta, under section 83 of Act I of 1859, to imprisonment. Had any such change been intended it would doubtless have been expressly enacted in Act V of 1883, passed subsequent to the above Act 43 and 44 Vic., cap. 16, which in sections 35, 36, and 37, amends some portion of Act I of 1859." The latter portion of the decision is perhaps not quite clear in its application, and hardly appears to have been called for by the reference, but the first part is satisfactory as giving an authoritative ruling in favour of the exercise by the Magistrates at Indian ports of punitive powers which are necessary to keep a vexatious class of offences at a minimum.

THE Madras Revenue Board, in connection with Dr. Cornish's favourable report upon new liquid cinchona alkaloids, recently pointed out to the District Boards the advisability of securing for the populations under their charge the opportunity of buying commonly used European drugs at a cheap rate, by retaining a small stock for sale in villages. The reports of the various bodies addressed, as might be expected, differ greatly in their opinions as to the advantages or otherwise of the scheme placed before them. Some, having gravely sat upon the subject, deemed it not feasible; others again treated it with a degree of levity which one President is pleased to report amounted to derision; and others, steering *via media*, pronounced in favour of more or less modified systems. On the whole, the opinion was that it was very likely the people would use the medicines, if the cost were not demanded. The reason given for this somewhat natural sequence is, that as yet natives in the outlying parts of the districts are not well acquainted with European drugs, and, consequently, they prefer their own hakeems and their compounds.

EVERYBODY seems to have his own particular nostrum for the cure of the financial evils of the country. The *Statesman*, for instance, suggests that the £600,000 which the income-tax is estimated to produce, should be raised by placing an import duty of 15 per cent. on the gold. At the same time it seems to think that such a duty would be impracticable owing to the facilities it gives for smuggling. "The late Mr. Wilson, in 1860, imposed a duty of 20% upon gold and silver jewellery, if we remember rightly, but it did not answer. An import duty on silver would have been a less evil to the country than the allowing matters to slide as they have been until the rupee is down to 1*s*. 6*d*."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Madras, has ordered the formation of Transport Training Classes at the Transport Depôts of Bangalore and Secunderabad, between 1st August and 30th November, and at Rangoon, between 18th October and 31st January, annually. The strength of a detachment sent from a regiment or battalion for instruction will be:—

British Corps—1 Officer, 4 Non-commissioned Officers and 16 privates.

Native Corps—1 European and 1 Native officer, 4 Non-commissioned officers and 16 Privates.

SURGEONS P. M. CARLETON, M.D., AND F.M. BAKER, M.B., having completed their tour of Indian Service, will leave India on duty in the troopship sailing on the 3rd February.

CAPTAIN E. J. G. LEWIS, Military Accounts Department, proceeds on furlough on the 3rd February from Bombay.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-quarters, Lieutenant C. E. Baynes, No. 8 Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to join No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, as officiating 3rd Subaltern.

CAPTAIN W. HEATON, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, leaves India on the 24th March for duty at the Regimental Depôt.

MAJOR J. E. PORTEOUS, 4th Madras Infantry, (Pioneers), has been appointed Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General, ceded districts, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Atkinson, on furlough.

LIEUTENANT J. HENEGAN, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, a Probationer for the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed officiating wing officer of the 27th Madras Native Infantry, at Jubbulpore.

COLONEL E. M. NORIE, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted 6 months' leave in India, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT J. C. SWANN, 1st Bombay (Grenadiers) Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Tounghoo.

LIEUTENANT W. HONEYWOOD, South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 29th Madras Infantry, having failed to qualify in the Staff Corps, has been directed to rejoin his former corps, pending receipt of orders as to his disposal from the Horse Guards.

IT has been decided that Madras troops shall for the present continue to garrison Cuttack. The 32nd Madras Infantry, now at that station, will most probably be succeeded by the 2nd Madras Infantry, now at Saugor, which, it is expected, will be set free by a Bengal Native Regiment from Morar.

IT is reported that the 4th Regiment, Madras Infantry, (Pioneers), now in Camp Poongie, near Sharigh, Quetta District, will be relieved next spring, and return to India from Beluchistan.

COLONEL F. WHEELER, Deputy Pension Paymaster, North-West Provinces, handed over his section to Major R. T. Hawkes, Military Account Department, Circle Paymaster, Allahabad, on the 18th instant.

A PROVOST MARSHAL, on a staff Salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, is to be sent to Suakim for duty. The officer selected must hold the rank of Captain.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles are likely to lose the services of Lieutenant H. E. Girard, who has left Calcutta to take up an appointment at Quetta

THE Annual Regimental Rifle contests of the Presidency Volunteers have been fixed to take place on the 8th and 9th February, the skirmishing contest on the 13th, and the volley firing competition on the 19th of the same month.

COLONEL H. C. B. BARNETT, Commandant, 25th Madras Infantry, has been granted leave on medical certificate out of India for one year.

LIEUTENANTS J. B. MACFARLANE, and H. L. Wooldridge, South India Volunteer Rifles, have resigned their commissions.

A COMMITTEE of Paymastership, in the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been formed, consequent on the departure of Captain B. R. Crozier, to Calcutta, for probationary instruction for the Army Pay Department.

President—Captain P. W. Browne.

Members—Lieutenant K. E. Lean, and Lieutenant F. V. S. Churchill.

THE Indian Marine steamer Tenasserim, Captain Wilson, sails to-day for Kurrachee, with the following officers and troops:—10 European Commissioned officers, 2 ladies, 4 warrant officers, 322 non-commissioned rank and file, 3 native commissioned officers, 5 non-commissioned rank and file, 41 public and 92 private followers, 10 horses, 13 dogs and 3 mules. The following is a list of the officers—Colonel and Mrs. Middleton, 1 horse and 5 servants; Major Woodgate, 2 horses and 3 servants; Captain MacCarthy, and one servant; Captain and Adjutant Mathews, 2 horses, 2 servants and 2 dogs; Surgeon Prendergast, and 5 servants; Lieutenant Vigors, 2 servants and one dog; Lieutenant Belli-Bivar, 5 servants, and one dog; Lieutenant Hunt, 3 horses, 5 servants and one dog; Lieutenant Brownlow, and one servant; Quartermaster O'Neill, of the 2nd K. O. Regiment, one horse and one servant.

A UNIVERSITY GRACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The absurd proposition that is to be brought forward before the Syndicate of allowing a matriculated student to appear in the M. A. Examination has justly aroused feelings of indignation. The ground alleged—the failure of a competitor in the C. S. examination—seems unreasonable. I myself, though simply a matriculated student, cannot but look with displeasure on the proposed step as degrading the position of the University. A doctor has to go through his prescribed course at college, and a lawyer has to do the same. Why then should this special privilege of not going through the whole of his course be allowed to a single person? Should this proposition be carried out will it not be paving a way for the sons of the rich to be M. A.'s after passing the Matriculation examination? At the same time will not injustice be offered to the undeserving? Above all it is a matter of regret that Professor Wordsworth, who is held in so high esteem by all liberal views, should take upon himself the responsibility of moving for this privilege. I hold the Fellows of our University in so good a light that I do not for a single moment imagine that they will allow a matter of such vital importance to pass unnoticed.—I have, &c.,

25th Jan. H. H. M. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must thank you very much indeed for having opened your columns for a free discussion of the question of the proposed extraordinary University Grace. I hope you will allow me to have my say on the subject.

I hear that a list of the marks obtained by th applicant at the C. S. examination has been sent round to the Fellows of the University. If this is correct there is very little chance of the application being successful. But I know that the maximum of marks attainable in each of the subjects set down by the applicant has not been exhibited side by side with the marks attained by him. May I be allowed to ask why this has not been done? Is it because there is a disparity between the two sets of marks? In English he seems to have got very few marks indeed. If, in addition to this, his mathematics and chemistry marks be seen, one would certainly ask "why does the Syndicate entertain such an application?"

Surely I may be allowed to ask what those qualifications are which make the applicant presume to trifle with the University Degree? If the learned mover of the proposition is convinced of the applicant's qualifications and attainments, why does he not propose him for an honorary degree of M. A. or any other similar degree? The University is empowered to confer such degrees, and it will do so undoubtedly if the recipient is fit. If this procedure is allowed, much more so is the one which is being followed.

"Is the Syndicate really serious, one would like to know, or does it sit within the walls of the University to entertain such trifling applications? If such things are allowed by the Syndicate, it is time the graduates questioned their authority."

The Chancellor every year asks the graduates "to prove themselves worthy of their Degree." They cannot better show their worthiness than by not allowing the Senate and the Syndicate thus to insult the purity and the dignity of the M. A. Degree, which is their lawful reward, after 5 years' of solid intellectual work.

I have the honor to belong to the Institution of which the learned mover of the proposition in question is the worthy Principal. I entertain the highest respect for him as an expert in those branches which he teaches. I respect him also for the almost paternal kindness with which he cares for our interest. I am sorry to say that in this matter he is risking something more than the respect which the public pays him.

It is in cases of this sort, when the cause of the graduates is so obviously in danger, that we feel the want of an organised body—a Graduates Association. A body of that sort can express its weighty disapprobation of such a gross degradation of the M. A. degree.

AN ELPHINSTONIAN.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHEMNAGA, DEC. 22.

THE 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers under Colonel Tilley, two guns Hazara Mountain Battery under Lieutenant Birch left Mandalay on Friday, December 11, 1884, in the steamer Alaunpayeh. While proceeding up the Irrawaddy river, towards Shemnaga, it sighted a small Burmese canoe coming down the stream, hailing with small white rags. H.M.S. Enterprise pinnace containing Commander Carpenter with a survey-party, on arriving alongside, found the natives with two Eurasians amongst their crew. They stated they had treasure for the King, which was handed over at once to commander Carpenter who, having slipped his anchor, swung off to hand his prize over, packed up in numerous small canvass bags to General Norman. How the eyes of Tommy Atkins glistened and beamed with delight, as they were told off to count the coin, which was all in silver, and heartily did they discharge their work, congratulating one another on the fine addition to their prize money; after a short space of time, the handsome total of 19,800 rupees was arrived at. Sheunaga was reached that afternoon, 4 p.m. Stores and ponies were landed, and a guard placed over them. The brigade, desembarked the following morning, and proceeded in a column of route to occupy Mout Shobo where the Woons and inhabitants had signified their willingness to accept the English proclamation. No roads existing, the force with their baggage marched through thick and extensive jungle, and during the day had covered a distance of nine miles. Here they reached a place called Imbay, where they took shelter in Burmese sheds and houses, being unable to make further headway, on account of their stores being carried by coolies, who retarded their progress in marching. This village was almost deserted, and the few natives remaining were friendly, and willing to sell their produce.

Dec. 13.—Reveille sounded 5-30 a.m. Troops breakfasted, and at 7 a.m. all fell in, and proceeded in the same order, and finding a fairly beaten track marched to Thayan, a small and straggling village, where they halted for bully beef and biscuits. At 2 p.m. marchwas continued towards Helen, the column proceeding in single file, the thickness of the jungle, and the numerous paddy fields admitting of no other formation, and the few native carts which had been hired to convey stores advanced with much difficulty and most irritating slowness. On nearing Helen, a messenger came hastily back from Mr. Fleming, and commissariat officer who had gone ahead, on the chance of procuring some fresh food for the force, saying that a number of dacoits were in Helen and presented a hostile appearance. General Norman instantly issued orders for Major Williamson with two companies to advance, and clear the village. On entering the village all had dispersed with the exception of a few old women, and some priests. On the whole force arriving, a halt was made for the night, the troops being sheltered as previously. A large plain extended on the east side covered with cattle, but there was no game of any sort.

Dec. 14 The force advanced 9-30 a.m. No road being discovered the troops forced and pushed their way through paddy and rice fields, the latter shewing great want of rain. At 1-30 p.m. Thithbin was reached. Here a halt was made, as the baggage had missed the road, and made no appearance until late in the evening.

Dec. 15, 7a.m. The force proceeded to Mout Shobo, where an attempt to form a road, had at some time been made, and the forces were able to proceed with comparative ease. Mout Shobo was reached 12 p.m. A large wall surrounded it with 4 gates, the thickness of the wall being 15 feet, and its height 18 feet, composed of mixture of various kinds of soil and sun-dried bricks, and extending 1,600 yards by 1,400. Not many inhabitants appeared, as the troops drew near, when the Woon and his followers marched out to receive the General. The troops were stationed outside, while the General with an advance-guard of two companies Royal Welsh Fusiliers marched accompanied by the Woon to the Woon's residence, where, after the General had made known to him the intentions of the Government, the Woon stated that the inhabitants accepted the English proclamation, and were willing to surrender their arms, but as there were many dacoits in the neighbourhood, arms were necessary for self-protection. On account of their general willingness to deliver up their arms they were permitted to retain them. On the following day the force marched back to Shemnaga through small forests of teakwood and bambo jungle, and on the third day of marching, reached their steamer at Shemnaga. Having embarked they steamed for Mandalay, where on the second day of sailing they were signalled by Colonel Begbie to anchor and wait the arrival of the Bhamo expedition. Captain Durnford, with a crew of five of the sailors of H. M. S., Mariner, accompanied the force taking dynamite and gun cotton for the purpose of destroying any obstacles arising.

KYANKYANG, Dec. 22.

The Royal Welsh disembarked 7 a.m. under Major Williamson, and after the Political Agent had procured a number of native carts, for the purpose of carrying stores and baggage, reveille sounded, all fell in, and advanced in coluumn of route, taking one month's provisions to occupy and scour the country, on the chance of hemming in the Pretender to the throne, who is actively raising a large army with the intention of capturing Mount Shobo, the ancient capital of Burmah.

TSENGOO, Dec. 22.

Here General Prendergast anchored, ordering the rest of the fleet to proceed on to Kyankyang, while he received intelligence from a detachment of the Telegraph Department, who were repairing the telegraph line, escorted by a troop of Madras Cavalry, and were able to make but slow progress on account of the wire being broken in many places. The woon of the village appeared with his usual numerous followers, and received the proclamation, and after reading it in the company of some of the Burmese officials, seemed pleased to accept it, and promised to arrange a postal station. He said that the villagers had been much disturbed, and troubled by dacoits in the neighbourhood, and if the General would give him an escort of Madras Cavalry, he would lead them to a village close by, where many were secreted, whereupon the General ordered an escort of Cavalry to surround this village under his guidance, and capture all the dacoits. Early in the afternoon, they set out and soon after sun-set the village was cleverly surrounded and nineteen dacoits captured and brought in, and after all had stood their trial 4 were sentenced to be shot, and the remainder flogged with the exception of 5, who were sentenced to imprisonment.

Male, December 23.—This small village was reached soon after dusk, a distance of 40 miles from Kyankyang, which the fleet accomplished in 9 hours. Here all were anchored in line of bearing, and early next morning a proclamation was sent into the village, where the head woon received it, assuring the political agent that all inhabitants were peaceful and friendly disposed.

Dec. 24.—Lieutenant French, while on a foraging excursion for fuel in the steam launch Pegu, ahead of the Flotilla intercepted two small native boats containing nine men armed with rifles, daggers, and dahs, and a quantity of gunpowder. On being questioned where they were bound for, and from whence they hailed, they produced their instructions carefully and legibly written in the Burmese language on a palm leaf, which is the usual way all official correspondence is conducted. The instructions read as follows:—The tax-collector of Hlegun (which is a village situated some way inland about 100 miles up the Irrawaddy River East of Mandalay) is hereby ordered to come to me at once with bearers. Signed, The Magistrate of Old Pagan. Their gear for dacoiting was so complete in every way, and they addressed the Captain that suspicion, as to their mission was aroused, and they were ordered to board the launch, and make fast their boats astern and surrender their arms. Scarcely had a total surrender of all they possessed been made, when the launch was alongside the Pulo, containing the Naval Brigade. Here the report of the capture was made to Captain Woodward in such a fearless way who, after hearing the evidence of Lieutenant French, considered their statement somewhat unreliable, and ordered them to be handed over to General Norman, who was with a half battalion of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in rear of us.

Dec. 25.—Headquarters reached Myadoung. The General and his staff, with the Political Agent, Major Adamson, disembarked. Hardly had any time elapsed, when the Woon with a number of followers appeared, and on receiving the proclamation from the General, ordered the inhabitants of the place to assemble in the Court House. Here the Woon read in an audible tone the proclamation, which, as far as the authorities could judge, met with their approval, and all appeared willing to support the Government.

Being 'Xmas Day, Service was held on the various ships, and in the evening the whole force celebrated the day with as much roast beef and plum-pudding, as they could conveniently stow away. After an extra tot of rum was served round, soon all were exuberant in sport, songs of all kinds were indulged in, and the chorus so heartily and lustily sung, resounding with their echo from the hills, far away. The Naval Brigade were certainly here as on former occasions, most conspicuous in their manner of showing their respect for the day, dressing their ships, fore and aft, with every available flag, with a telling appearance, and as the fleet with precision and quickness weigged anchor from their position of line of bearing off the banks of Myadoung and steamed away in rotation by signals given by Colonel Begbie, scarcely could a prettier or more picturesque and unique sight be seen in any part of the globe than that presented by the Bhamo flotilla expedition. The tasteful and well designed houses and costly pagodas here and there, studding both sides of the banks amidst the graceful and drooping acacias, and the inhabitants quietly squatting on logs, and standing amidst the long and waving grass, added much to the brilliant display of our well-handled fleet. Many were attired in pretty and elegantly placed costumes around their stalwart frames, and watched with exciting interest the procession of our ships. Here Mr. Melton Pryor and myself were fortunate enough to be invited by Captain Woodward to take a shake down on his ship, the Pulu, containing the naval brigade, and more courtesy or a heartier welcome we could not have been received, than we experienced from both captain and officers.

December 27th.—The flotilla proceeded without interruption or opposition, steadily steering its way through a winding channel, until a distance of nearly forty miles had been covered, and the sun had well fallen, in the west, when all anchored in line of bearing for the night.

December 28th.—The defile was reached about 2 p.m., much to the satisfaction of the captains of the Irrawaddy Flotilla steamers, who had all hastened their vessels forward as much as possible, giving orders to their hard-worked engineers to put as much pressure on their boilers as the metal would stand, otherwise if the steamers had not reached the defile until late all would, on account of its narrowness, and the numerous shoals and sand banks, have been compelled to anchor at its mouth. Captain Woodward, of H. M. S. Turquoise, unhesitatingly states that he cannot speak too highly of Captain Hole, of the steamer Pulu, and others he has come in contact with. Difficult, he says, would it be to find so many captains of one company so deserving of praise. Their untiring zeal and energy has been unsurpassed, and their readiness to obey the General's orders and others in command likewise unequalled. Few of them have been fortunate enough to have acquired a knowledge of either military or naval tactics, nor are they familiar with the regulations. Their united eagerness to comply with the wishes of the General in command, and to give every satisfaction to their employers, has won for them the admiration of the Bhamo force. They have obtained unparalleled success, covering a distance of nearly 1,000 miles, through intricate channels studded with rocks and sandbanks, without losing or damaging one of the fleet. It is universally remarked that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company are much to be congratulated on their able and efficient staff of captains and officers, who have not only so well-earned the thanks of the whole expedition, but merit that of their Government.

Dec. 28.—Headquarters, with naval brigade, reached Bhamo about 2 p.m. Hardly had the General's ship dropped anchor when the Woon of the town was seen coming off from the shore in his royal boat and a gold umbrella held over his head. Having boarded the ship he assured the General all was quiet and peaceful, and the inhabitants had been looking forward to the British arrival. The General and staff disembarked, and the Woon accompanied them, conducting them through the town, lined with inhabitants, who had apparently turned out to welcome our arrival. The Chinese were conspicuous with their beaming faces, and plainly showed their happiness in seeing once more British soldiers ashore. A small garrison will be left, and a Political Agent.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The time has come when those Europeans, who are independent of the Civil Service and the Army should exert themselves to reduce taxation. Their only hope lies in getting more economical government. They cannot transfer the new burden of the income-tax. Lancashire would resist import duties, and the natives would resent any attempt to tax them in order to save the Europeans. The Anglo-Indians have as a body no political importance, and have become greatly discredited by the Ilbert Bill agitation. Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill are ready to listen to cotton spinners and natives, and although the Anglo-Indians are generally Tory in feeling and warmly supported Lord Lytton against Lord Ripon, the only return they get from the Tories is heavy direct taxation levied on incomes reduced not only by the fall of silver, but also, as Mr. Steel pointed out, by depreciated investments.

If the independent Anglo-Indian turns to the civil servant or military officer, he gets little satisfaction. The uncovenanted clamour for the pay of the covenanted; the latter, through the system of personal allowances, have become as expensive as the Staff Corps; and the Staff Corps are inclined to demand rates of pay on which captains and subalterns can afford to marry, an arrangement which does not exist in any other army in the world. All complain about the cost of remitting to England, all are vexed at the new tax; but as a class they are not willing in the least to reduce expenditure. They are nearly always eager for a war with Russia; they welcomed the war with Burma; and, with some exceptions, they abused the economical management of Lord Ripon. It is important also to notice that military officers drawing as much as £600 a year are to be exempted from the income-tax, while engine-drivers, bank clerks, mill-foremen, and police inspectors must pay it.

The salaried classes, I am aware, are able to give a hundred official reasons for insisting on a costly military system and civil establishment. But I repeat that, unless the poorer Europeans succeed in procuring economy in administration, they will be saddled with the new tax, and any additional taxation which any further fall in silver may force the Viceroy to impose. The Tory Government has proved a broken reed; the ministers are not afraid of Anglo-Indian opinion, which cannot influence the elections; and therefore that opinion, in order to get any result, must seek some new leverage.

If the independent Anglo-Indians would realize that their native fellow-subjects have the same interest in economy and more desire for it, they would seek a combination. A joint movement would soon tell on statesmen at home. It is known that Lord R. Churchill is revolving great reforms in his mind, and the Liberals have long been advocates of retrenchment. The present is a good time for raising the question, as the Financial Commission, which Lord Dufferin will appoint to deal with it, is a sign that the Home Government are about to insist on economy. The speeches of Sir A. Colvin and the Hon. Mr. Hope prove as clearly as the day that the income-tax will be permanent; the only hope left for those who must remit money to families in England lies in getting the tax reduced in amount or, at least, not increased. This can be done by reforming the Madras Army, where subalterns' work is done by colonels, (three out of six officers very often being of that rank), by overhauling the Ecclesiastical Establishment, and by abolishing the Indian Council at home. I know that many Europeans will gladly pay the new tax, because it is the first-fruits of the Tory Government, and because they hate Lord Ripon and the natives, the Radicals and the Dissenters. If so, they deserve no pity. The three reforms I have suggested have already been discussed by the Secretary of State. As soon as the tax is levied the advantage of many other economies will become as clear as

A. B. C.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s*. 6*d*., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sole wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS TO THE HEDJAZ.

THE following is the Resolution of the Government of India on the subject of the arrangements made with Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son for the conveyance of Mahomedan pilgrims from India to Mecca:—

For several years past the attention of the Government of India has from time to time been directed to the desirability of alleviating, so far as is possible, the discomforts and sufferings experienced by Mahomedan pilgrims during the journey from India to the Hedjaz. The existence of these sufferings, more especially in the case of those of the poorer class of Mahomedans who undertake the pilgrimage, is an admitted fact; but the action taken with a view to afford relief has been necessarily of a restricted nature, owing to the unwillingness felt by the Government to undertake any direct interference with what is considered to be a religious obligation by a large section of the Mahommedan community in India. In 1880 intimation was received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State that the Turkish Government had issued orders requiring passports from all passengers and pilgrims arriving in Jeddah, whether Turkish or foreign subjects, and announcing that those who came unprovided with such documents would be liable to be repelled from the ports of the Hedjaz. In order to render these Turkish Regulations as little irksome as possible to natives of India proceeding to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage, the Government of India, after consulting local Governments and administrations, resolved to establish a system under which passports should be unconditionally given to every intending pilgrim, not only at the Indian ports of embarkation, but also at the central stations of every district in British India and at the headquarters of all political agencies in Native states. Arrangements were also made to grant informal passes to the subjects of other Governments, *e.g.*, natives of Kashgar, Russian Turkistan, Afghanistan, etc., who embark for Mecca from Indian ports, it being explained that these passes impose no responsibility on the Government of India in regard to the holders, and that the Governor-General in Council could not in any way guarantee their recognition by the officials of the Turkish or any other foreign government. Further, in consideration of the very large number of pilgrims who annually embark at, and return to Bombay, and to the necessity of making some special arrangements to meet their requirements, a Muhammadan Protector of Pilgrims was appointed at that port and instructed to supply intending pilgrims with all the information and assistance within his power in respect to every matter connected with the pilgrimage.

Since the above measures were undertaken, further efforts have been made by the Government of India towards the proper regulation of the Indian pilgrim traffic by amending the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act (No VIII of 1876) in certain important respects, and by revising the rules issued under that Act with reference to the fitting, provisioning, sanitary arrangements, &c., of pilgrim ships. These rules have been assimilated, as far as possible, with those in force for regulating the transport of pilgrims, circulated in the form of a manual for the guidance of officers and others concerned in the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic. It has been made obligatory on ships conveying more than 100 pilgrims to carry a qualified medical officer, and in order to promote the welfare of Indian pilgrims during their stay in the Hedjaz, an Indian Vice-Consul has been appointed at Jeddah, whose special duty it is to attend to the interest and well-being of the pilgrims. In order further to afford protection and assistance to the pilgrims, especially in connection with their detention in quarantine under the orders

scheme, which, if successfully carried out, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to Indian pilgrims, by placing their conveyance between India and Arabia on a more satisfactory footing than has hitherto been found possible. I am to add that Mr. J. M. Cook has been instructed to confer personally with the Bombay Government regarding such further detailed arrangements as may be necessary.

THE CUTCH HORSE-SHOW—1886.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

BHUJ, JAN. 22.

THE second Horse and Cattle Show, in Cutch was held on the Devisar Tank, near Moti Rudra Mata, about 12 miles from Bhuj, from the 18th to 21st instant. A large compound was made in the maidan, situated on the eastern bank of the above tank, wherein the horses and cattle to be exhibited were carefully classified. A tent was pitched and furnished, and a ring roped round in front of it for parading the animals. Tickets of admission were issued to the owners or custodians, containing particulars of the animals, and sign-posts were fixed at the entrances to the different groups of animals to mark their respective classes. A large crowd of villagers and spectators had assembled to see the tamasha on the 18th instant. His Highness Maharaja Khengarji, Savai Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, visited the show at about 3 p. m. in company with General Carnegy, Colonel Goodfellow, Political Agent, Cutch, Mr Grainger, officiating Superintendent Horse-breeding Operations, Bombay Presidency, Colonel Cunningham and other European gentlemen of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, at present stationed in Bhuj, and Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai, Dewan of Cutch, Mr Chhotalal Sewkram, secretary to His Highness the Rao, and several other native officials and gentlemen. There was also a large concourse of people from various parts of the province, who witnessed the horses and other animals brought to the show with great interest. The General and party left in the evening for Bhuj, preparatory to departure from there the following day. In the morning of the 20th, the Darbar and other wrestlers entertained the visitors, and after this was over, the judging of animals was commenced, which lasted till about 3 p. m., when the distribution of prizes to the several animals took place. There were present—His Highness Maharaja Khengarji, Savai Bahadur, Rao of Cutch, Colonel G-R. Goodfellow, Political Agent, Cutch, Mr Grainger, Major Carter, Lieuts. Newnham, Humfrey and Palin, Mrs Ashby, Miss Hewett, Prince Kalubha, brother of H. H. the Rao, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai Lalbhai, Dewan, Mr Chhotalal Sevakram, Secretary to H. H. the Rao, the Huzur Assistant Mr Ranchhodbhai Udayaram, the Naib Devan Mr Javerilal Lallubhai, Educational Inspector; Mr Dalpatram P. Khakhar, the Revenue Commissioner, MrChhetamlai Shivjee, his assistant, Mr Keshavlal Bhuta, the Mint Superintendent, Mr Chunilal Gopairal, the officiating State Engineer, Mr Hathiram Trikamji, Mr Manilal Sevakram, &c., and the proceedings were commenced by H. H. addressing the assemblage as under :—

Colonel Goodfellow, ladies and gentlemen,—Our present exhibition is one of a mixed character, consisting of horses, cattle, &c. The show held last year on the occasion of Sir James Fergusson's visit to this Province was purely one of horses, and therefore, so far as the additions are concerned, the present attempt may be regarded as leading a new aspect to the object of the exhibition. I need hardly say that the horse is a noble animal held in high esteem from the earliest times down to the present. To some countries he is indigenous; while others have had to import and rear him with great care, skill, and assiduity. In the latter case the labours of breeders and trainers during a long series of years have always been rewarded by the development of the best and often new and high qualities in the objects of their care. In this way the success of the few at the outset brought, in the long run, many advantages to their fellow countrymen at large. We know for certain that some horses valued for their excellence, appropriated a large share of the tender care and affection of their masters, including in their list the names of the mightiest monarchs and greatest conquerors. In the present day too, we can easily realize the important services and vast utility of the horse, be it in the field of battle, on the turf, or for purposes of locomotion, not to mention the luxury and enjoyment for whichmankind owes so much to him. I find from the last Septemiber number of the Nineteenth Century that according to the Board of Trade statistics there are about 200,000 agricultural horses in the United Kingdom. Similarly, from the returns of the horse-tax last levied it appears that there are also in addition about 1,000,000 horses used for trade or by private individuals. When such is the case with countries not so advantageously situated as India is in several respects, what should be expected of her as regards the supply of horses fit for various requirements, if proper attention is paid to horse-breeding in this country? The horse-show of last year was started mainly with a view to add one more item to the programme of sports improvised for the installation festivities; but as the attempt was successful, it was thought that to get up a similar show again would be advantageous. From the large gathering we see about us of the exhibitors and the animals they have brought here for competition we may reasonably hope that the system of holding exhibitions as the present might find increased favour with the people, and tend to improvement in the breed of horses of this Province, and add much to its prosperity and fame. With regard to farm live stock, I may mention that the progress of husbandry is so closely connected with the improvement in their breed that the care that may be bestowed on the attainment of that object, would be amply repaid in the shape of increased and improved production of the soil. It often happens that the value of certain measures is not appreciated in the beginning, but when the benefits arising from them attain tangible results people always feel grateful to those who introduced them. In the same way if this show ever becomes a periodical institution, and proves to be a new source opened up in their own interests, and of the animals which are their property, people will gratefully appreciate such benefits. In conclusion I have to express my best thanks to Colonel Goodfellow, to whose suggestions and efforts the present show owes its existence. My acknowledgments are also due to Lieut. Ashby and the sub-committee, who have taken much trouble in settling and arranging the details of the Exhibition; and to Mr. Grainger for the interest he has taken at this gathering; and I am much gratified to see so many assembled at this our virtual first Cutch Horse and Cattle Show, which augurs well for the hopeful wishes that I have above expressed for the future.

His Highness' speech was translated into Guzarati by Dewan Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai.

Col. Goodfellow spoke to the following effect :—Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen, Your Highness made mention of my name in connection with the origin of this show. I deem it proper to make a few remarks as to the circumstances which led me to conceive the idea of it. I have long been of opinion that this province is peculiarly well adapted for breed of horses and especially for a show like the present. This thought was more and more confirmed by the subsequent intercourse I had with Mr. Grainger and his predecessor, both of whom entertained the same view. On the occasion of Mr. Grainger's last visit to the province I asked him to draw up a prospectus for a horse-show in Cutch, and he kindly undertook the task. We latterly put the idea in a tangible form, and H. H. at once took up the suggestion with alacrity, and formed a committee to whom Captain Ashby was nominated honorary secretary. His Highness' Government then made all necessary arrangements to render the show a success. A sub-committee was also appointed consisting of Messrs. Purbhulal Mulchund, Hathiram and Ludha, the stable superintendent. These officers worked with assiduity, and much of the success of this Cattle and Horse-show may be ascribed to their earnest labours. Mr. Grainger's head clerk, Mr. Gunesh Buldal, has also rendered us substantial help in the classification of horses, and I rejoice to say that without the advantage of his experience, it would have been difficult for us to do the work so successfully. I will now give a general view of the number of exhibits we have in different classes. There were 154 entries of horses and mares viz., Class I, 16; Class II, 15; Class III, 2; Class IV, 19; Class V, 2; Class VI, 22; Class X, 37; Class XI, 3; Class XII, 37; Class XV, 1; Total, 154. There were no entries in Classes VII, VIII, IX, XIII, and XIV. The entries of cattle are 274 as under :—Camels, 15; bulls, 4; trotting bullocks, 66; agricultural bullocks, 98; bullock calves, 26; milch cows and heifers, 26; buffaloes, 27; goats, 2; she-goats, 4; sheep, 6; total, 274. The first horse-show formed part of the festivities in connection with the installation of His Highness and the visit of H. E. the Governor on the occasion. The present is therefore virtually the first horse and cattle show in Cutch, and will, I trust, be encouraging to the people at large in the breed of horses and cattle. His Highness will now be pleased to give prizes to the owners of the several animals.

Colonel Goodfellow's speech was interpreted into Guzerati by Mr. Purbhuial Mulchund.

H. H. the Rao then distributed prizes and certificates to the prize-winners. At the conclusion of this ceremony the Political Agent, Colonel Goodfellow, rose and expressed, on behalf of the assembled gentlemen, their best thanks to H. H. for the trouble His Highness invariably takes in presiding on such public occasions, and particularly for the personal interest evinced by him in the show.

The next morning was devoted to horse races.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24th January 1886.

case of observations at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2 *p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·885
Temperature of the Air	73·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	64·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·732
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	63·3
General Directions of Wind*	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	369

* From midnight to midnight

THE MALLEGAUM RIOTS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MALEGAON, JAN. 24.

YESTERDAY Mr. N. D. Kalvade, Magistrate on special duty here, gave his decision in the Balaji case, in which 20 persons, many of them respectable Borahs of the town, one, the sirdar of the Momeins, and the rest respectable Mahomedans, were accused of rioting, and of destroying and damaging the sacred objects of the Hindus, with intent to insult their religion. This case had been going on for more than two months, and 94 persons were examined as witnesses. From the evidence as summed up by the Magistrate in his judgment, it appears that the accused were present in the riot that occured on the 19th October before the temple of Balaji, with intent to obstruct the Hindu procession that was to proceed thence; many of these personally did, while the rest, some six, instigated the others to do damage to the god and his rath or wooden car. All these persons were identified by the witnesses for the prosecution. Accused No. 1, Kikabhai, was also identified as walking with an axe, and carrying in his hand the head of the wooden horse of the car, as his trophy. The plea set up by all the accused in their defence was an *alibi*. A very large number of witnesses was examined in support of this. But the Magistrate considered the evidence for the accused so worthless and so unreliable that he could not persuade himself to place any faith in it. He has examined *in extenso*, in his judgment, this part of the evidence. All of them contradict one another on many and material points, so that after making an adjustment, not a tittle of reliable evidence would remain; and in delivering the judgment the Magistrate expressed that he felt forced to consider, further, the statements of some of the witnesses. The judgment extended over 71 sheets, and occupied more than three hours in reading. The Magistrate found all the accused guilty of the offences charged against them. Thirteen were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 1 year. Accused No. 1, Kikabhai, who was considered to be the leader of the riot, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 1 year and 3 months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500. The remaining six, including the Sirdar of the Momeins, who were more or less advanced in years, and who bore a previous good character, were sentenced to 9 months' simple imprisonment. When the Magistrate retired from the court, it was observed that he had an escort of five police constables.

It is more than three months since these cases have been going on; and including the yesterday's prisoners some 106 persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It is said that there are still 20 persons to be tried. We all wish this business were over once for all. It has completely ruined the manufacturing industry of Malegaon; and it will be many years before it can expect to rise to its former importance. The prisoners have been sent to-day to the Thana Jail to undergo their respective punishments.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Nerbudda, 1,943 tons Captain E Dowker, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta brought a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Sirsa, 1,091 tons, Captain J W Whattard, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd from Calcutta (26th Dec), brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr E Boyd and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Straits of Gibralter, 1,281 tons, Captain J Dewar, cleared yesterday for Quinion in ballast.

THE steam-ship Cutch 123 tons, Captain G J Baker will sail to-day for Cutch and Porebunder with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Abdulabhoy J Joomabhoy and 450 deck-passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Ogivie, 1,584 tons, Captain G Nelson, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool (25th Dec), brought a general cargo; she is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Bryn Glass, 1,503 tons, Captain H Bethell, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff (24th Dec), with a cargo of iron and copper, and 55 tons, coal; she is consigned to Messrs James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE BISN Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R H Rothwell, sails to-day for Busreh via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr C Wagner, Mr Yussoonji Kinajee, Mr Haji Vaedina Cassum, Mrs. Doorgabai and infant, Mr. Haji Mahomed Canji, Mr Ahmed-el Ragak and 65 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
25	Straits of Gibraltar (s)	Dewar	Quilon.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cutch, Baker, for Cutch and Pore-bunder.
" Arabia, Rothwell, for Busreh.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sara, for Liverpool.
" Castlebank, for Liverpool.
Brig Nutterwoolle, for Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
21 Clan Mackay (s) ..... Lane ..... Cardiff, Dec. 12.
Nerbudda ..... Calder ..... Auckland, Oct. 4.
Enterprise ..... Carroll ..... Port Natal, Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21.—Steamers Maharaja, Rajpootana, Japan and Nubia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
23 Clan Macpherson (s)... ..... Calcutta.
Clan Macintosh (s) .... Liverpool.

Jan. DEPARTURES.

21 Secundra (s) .... Calcutta.
Shahzada (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM LONDON.

Peshawur s—12 cases aniline dye, Rehimtoola Noordeen; 3 packages stationery, N Jumroodeen; 58 cases oilmasstores, E Sungeen; 60 cases oilmanstores, bacon and cheese, S Rustamji Sookhia; 10 cases varnish, A H Chandabhoy; 10 cases claret, 2 cases champagne, Cuthet, Palmer and Co; 50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Co.

Nepaul s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Nusserwanjee.

Husara s—6 cases sherry and whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Verona s—9 packages provisions, Rogers and Co; 2 cases medicine, Jaffer jee Jeewanji; 5 cases port, Bodger, Warburton and Co.

Joseph Arbib s—108 barrels blasting powder, Geo Gabagan and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—48 iron plates, M M Mody and Co; 327 kegs paint-oil and 125 drums boiled linseed oil, Nuzerally Shurufally; 107 cases glassware, Hassein Ahmed; 150 bundles copper sheets, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 50 cases metal sheets and 300 bundles copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 4 hogsheads stout, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Merton Hall s—5 packages clocks, E Heptoola.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—12 cases butter, E Sumsoodeen.

FROM TRIESTE.

Orion s—4 cases medicine, G Scherbers and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Peshawur s—3 cases saffron, Khatow Ludha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Raper, Lt-Col, By, 2nd Bo North Stafford, on duty, from Mhow.

JANUARY 25.

Hope, Major A A Gl, on duty, from Camp of Exercise
Adam, Lt-Col, By, D 2 M Gl, on duty, from, Delhi.
Lucas, Capt, By Comt, on duty from Delhi.
Stewart, Lt-Col, Bl A A Gl, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Raper, Lt-Col, By N Stafford Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Adam, Lt-Col By D 2 M Gl, on duty, to Poona.
Meadows, Dy Surj-Gl, By M S on duty, to Asirghar.

JANUARY 26.

Hope, Major, Ms A A Gl, on duty, to Ootacamund.
Turner, Lt, 16th By Infy from leave, to Surat.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 26th January, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee Rifle Association at Quartermaster Soundy's at 6 p.m. this day, Tuesday the 26th inst.

There will be a Class of Instruction for Certificates this day Tuesday the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at Head-quarters.

A Company "Bayley Shield" competition will take place on Tuesday the 9th proximo, and the "Wyer Challenge Cup" on the 12th proximo, in place of dates previously mentioned.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of Cholera, which for so many years has attended the marked success of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and to which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Fenchurch Street, London.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ..... £300,690
" 1885 988,156

LIFE BRANCH.

ARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 ..... £1,579,573 3 9 | 1878 ..... £4 019,129 14 1
1873 ..... £3,145,503 1 2 | 1885 ..... £5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 10 000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL ...	,, 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY ...	,, 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL ...	,, 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL ...	,, 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...	,, 3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply at the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1884 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 60,85,300

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. iberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. apsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq. — Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq. — Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq. — Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
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James Helme, Esq. — Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq. — Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
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AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposa and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted by Government and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Principals and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES Almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ...	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ...	,, 55 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ...	,, 44 0	
Dry Elite ...	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry ...	,, 38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra ...	Rs. 43 0	..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ...	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ...	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer ...	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch ...	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein ...	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg ...	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer ...	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner ...	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ...	,, 34 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Moselblümchen ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner ...	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer ...	,, ...	,, 18 0
Brauneberger ...	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch ...	,, ...	,, 21 0
Bernkasteler-Rosenberg ...	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer ...	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ...	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger ...	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger ...	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger ...	,, 35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ...	Rs. 18 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port ...	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,, ,, ...	,, 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port ...	,, 33 0	...

CLARETS.

From A. HERMANN AND CO., PARIS.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret ...	Rs. 9 0	...

From Messrs H. & C. HALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ...	,, 10 8	...
Chateau de Frauda ...	,, 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc ...	,, 14 0	...
Lee Canons ...	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun ...	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville ...	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe ...	,, 22 0	...
Chateau Lantte ...	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin ...	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon ...	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc ...	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose ...	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc ...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre ...	,, 16 0	...

CLARETS.—Continued.

From J. KOMMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ...	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer ...	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlovitz ...	,, 12 0	,, 14 0

BRANDY

From A. DUIGNOU FILS AND CO.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Gold labels, Gold capsules ...	Rs. 26 0	..
F. Dussandier & Co.'s * Brandy ...	,, 21 0	..
Cognac, Fine Chamasagne { M. & } Red Stars ...	,, 24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules ...	,, 29 0	...
Charles Hervoire very old Brandy*** ...	,, 34 0	...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay ...	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin ...	,, 36 0	...

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey ...	Rs. 20 0	..
Thistle Blend Whisky ...	,, 24 0	..

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Paulis Beer ...	Rs. 6 4	..
St. Pauli Beer ...	Rs. 4 0	..
Mainzer Export Beer ...	,, 5 8	,, ...
Hamburger Export Beer ...	,, 5 8	,, ...
Pilsener Beer ...	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale ...	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ...	,, 5 12	..

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints ...	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasquo ,, 24 Bottles ...	,, 40 0	..

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Inest Kummuel ...	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior ...	,, 19 0	..
Do. do Finest ...	,, 20 0	..
Swiss condensed milk in bottles ...	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins ...	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from ... lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 11

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest ... per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter ... per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hama, Danish, finest smoked ... per lb.	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATTA.

	Large tin.	small tin.
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages) ...	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mastwurst (cooked meat Sausages) ...	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus ...	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut ...	,, 1 4	,, ...
Cellery ...	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter ...	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausage) ...	,, 1 6	,, ...
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine ...	,, 1 4	,, ...
Red do. do. ...	,, 1 2	,, 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus ...	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery ...	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans ...	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans ...	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages ...	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages ...	,, ...	,, 1 8
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine ...	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup ...	,, ...	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or be sent before sailing of ships.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1885.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

GRIMA

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.

WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL.
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.S.C.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High. Holborn, London.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY

The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

THE FAMED

"C. I. G."

(Registered Trade Mark.)

SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
Also of the Great Eastern Hotel Co., Calcutta.

G. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for John Jameson & Son.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR
BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany A WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £ 2 2 and £ 2-11 or Rs. 25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...	... at £ 1-2 or Rs. 14
Do. do. do. Lever...	... at £ 1-8 or Rs. 18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	... at £2-14 or Rs. 34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	... at £3-12 or Rs. 46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ...	at £4-12 or Rs. 58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-0 r Rs. 53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced... ...	Rs. 48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10 or Rs. 66
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced	Rs. 63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	... at £7-4 or Rs. 91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case ...	... at £8 or Rs. 100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	... at £13 or Rs. 164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case	Rs. 182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 TO £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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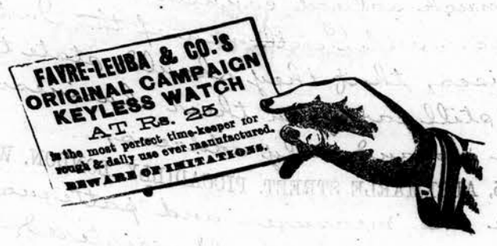
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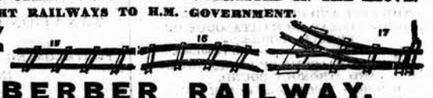

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